

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS*****Asia & Pacific*****Vol IV No 067****8 April 1985****JAPAN**

SDI Research Cooperation Termed 'Possible'	C 1
Special Envoy on Talks With U.S. Trade Officials	C 1
Nakasone Comments on Trade Issues Cited	C 2
Japan To Study U.S. Role in Military Emergency	C 2
Defense Agency To Urge Spending Ceiling Repeal	C 3
Defense Agency Reveals Materiel Contracts	C 3
Nakasone Welcomes Gorbachev's Overtures	C 3
Attempts To Reach New Fishing Pact With USSR Fail	C 4
Abe Meets Soviet Merchant Marine Minister	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Radio Commentator on Resumption of N-S Talks	D 1
Radio Discusses Tripartite Talks Proposal	D 2
U.S. Deployment of F-16's in South Denounced [NODONG SINMUN 5 Apr]	D 4
S. Korea's Participation in 'Star Wars' Decried [NODONG SINMUN 4 Apr]	D 5
CPRF Statement on South's Increasing Foreign Debt	D 6
Chon Tu-hwan's Talk on Southward Invasion Decried [NODONG SINMUN 5 Apr]	D 7
KCNA Lauds Kim Chong-il's Care for Farming	D 8
Chong Chun-ki Addresses Art Festival Opening	D 9

SOUTH KOREA

Chon on Possible N. Korean Guerrilla Attack [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Apr]	E 1
YONHAP Hails Prompt Acceptance of Talks Proposal	E 1
Chon Meets With NKDP, Stresses Dialogue [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Apr]	E 3
DJP Refuses To Grant Amnesty to Kim Tae-chung [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Apr]	E 4
Prime Minister Rules Out Revision of Constitution [THE KOREA HERALD 6 Apr]	E 5
NKDP To Push for Revision [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Apr]	E 5
DKP Remnants Call for Resignation of Party Head [CHOSON ILBO 7 Apr]	E 6
Chon Receives Visiting French Prime Minister	E 7
France Not To Recognize North	E 7

CAMBODIA

Vietnamese Forces Overrun Prey Chan Camp [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 8 Apr]	H 1
Hun Sen Tells NEWSWEEK of SRV Troop Withdrawal	H 1
Provincial Meetings Mark SRV Troop Withdrawal	H 2
Bou Thang Opens Exhibition	H 2
Kandal Province Meeting	H 2

Prey Veng Farewell Ceremony	H 3
Svay Rieng Official Lauds SRV	H 4
CGDK Meeting Discusses SRV Troop Withdrawal	H 5
[Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 6 Apr]	
VOFA Airlift Sihanouk Appeal To Pressure SRV	H 6
LATE REPORT: KPNLF Forces Retake Prey Chan [AFP]	H 7

THAILAND

Phichit Predicts 'Follow-Up Attack' on Ritthisen	J 1
[BANGKOK WORLD 8 Apr]	
Supreme Command Rejects SRV Pullout Reports	J 1
[THE NATION REVIEW 7 Apr]	

VIETNAM

U.S. Decision To Aid Cambodian Rebels Criticized	K 1
Decision Termed 'Erroneous'	K 1
SRV Embassy Official Denies American's Charges	K 2
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 8 Apr]	
PRC's 30 Mar-5 Apr Border Crimes Detailed	K 2
USSR's Kapitsa Visits SRV, Meets Nguyen Co Thach	K 2
Further on Polish Delegation's Visit to Hanoi	K 3
Talks With VCP	K 3
Meets Le Duan	K 3
Le Duan at Quang Nam-Danang Liberation Celebration	K 4

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Peacock Notes Growing Anti-American Sentiment	M 1
Democrats' Head Wants U.S. Reassurances on B-52's	M 1
Government Concerned Over Soviet Move in Kiribati	M 1

FIJI

Soviet Application for Fishing Rights Rejected [Melbourne]	M 2
--	-----

INDONESIA

Mokhtar on Normalization of U.S.-SRV Ties	N 1
Mokhtar Says Status Quo in Cambodia Unacceptable	N 1
Officials on Trade Relations With USSR	N 2
Trade Delegation To Visit PRC End of Month [AFP]	N 2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Further Reportage on Thatcher Visit; Talks	O 1
Details of Talks	O 1
Thatcher on Economic Issues	O 1
Speeches on World Affairs	O 2
Thatcher Urges Free Trade	O 3
Thatcher Press Conference	O 3
Mahathir on Visit	O 4

SINGAPORE

Prime Minister Thatcher Arrives for 2-Day Visit

O 4

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Easter Message Optimistic Over Future

P 1

Marcos Announces Projects for Visayas, Mindanao

P 1

Fund To Aid Sugar Industry Workers Established

P 1

[BUSINESS DAY 4 Apr]

Defense Ministry Cited on NPA Casualties

P 1

Church, Foreign Contributions Source of NPA Funds

P 2

[TIMES JOURNAL 4 Apr]

Nuclear Power Plant's Uranium Supplies Hit Snag

P 3

[BULLETIN TODAY 4 Apr]

SDI RESEARCH COOPERATION TERMED 'POSSIBLE'

OW081215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- Japan can take part in research into President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" defense program even if it involves NATO countries, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has invited Japan and NATO countries to participate in research into the program, officially called the strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Japanese opposition parties have raised concern over Japan's cooperation in the research because of the Tokyo government policy banning export of military technology to all countries except for the United States.

Asked if Japan can really take part in SDI research tasks jointly with other countries, Foreign Ministry's Treaties Bureau chief Hisashi Owada said, "its possible." "(Japan can help the United States) with the research, even if NATO countries take part in it, so long as military technology supplied to the United States remains there," Owada said at a lower house committee session. Japan's participation in research into the star wars program does not violate the Constitution banning collective security for any other countries, Owada added.

Also speaking at the meeting, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Japan will export military technology only to the United States adding his country will stay away from a joint military technology development project involving any third nation. "It's our basic stand," Abe said.

SPECIAL ENVOY ON TALKS WITH U.S. TRADE OFFICIALS

OW060515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, April 5 KYODO -- Japanese and U.S. Government officials have agreed on the need for action to quell mounting protectionist sentiment in Congress, a senior Japanese official said Friday. The U.S. side stressed that concrete Japanese action is indispensable for this purpose, said Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs. The U.S. is keenly awaiting a package of market-opening measures Japan is to announce Tuesday, Teshima said.

He made the remarks following a series of talks with senior U.S. officials, including Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state, Kenneth Dam, deputy secretary of state, Gaston Sigur, special adviser to President Ronald Reagan, Lionel Olmer, undersecretary of commerce, Michael Smith, deputy trade representative, and Daniel Amstutz, undersecretary of agriculture. The officials reiterated that the U.S. wants Japan to give American businesses the same market access as Japanese firms enjoy in the U.S., Teshima said.

He arrived in Washington Thursday on a hurriedly arranged trouble-shooting mission, and has held talks mainly with congressional leaders. "In order to calm the (anti-Japanese) mood in Congress, we must come up with a clear-cut posture to show we are seriously trying to open the domestic market," Teshima said.

Both houses of Congress have passed non-binding resolutions urging Reagan to take retaliatory action unless Japan opens its market, with a Senate committee adopting a bill aimed at forcing the President to cut imports from Japan in retaliation.

Market-opening measures such as those implemented previously are insufficient to dissolve the present bilateral trade tension, he said, adding that Japan needs "positive, new" approaches under which it would take the initiative in seeking to resolve problems, unlike the present pattern of being pressured to take action. Teshima said the two sides had been able to reach basic agreement in the telecommunications field as good progress had been made before the privatization of Japan's telecommunications monopoly on April 1. But agreement has yet to be reached on three other key sectors at issue -- electronics, forest products, and medical equipment and drugs. "We hope to put them on the right track soon," Teshima said. "I've felt keenly that we must act immediately even if the (market-opening) measures recommended are medium- and long-term ones," he added.

Teshima will leave for Mexico Saturday to attend a two-day meeting between local and Japanese officials on ways of forging closer economic ties. He will then go to Paris to join Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe for a ministerial session of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) next Thursday and Friday.

Meanwhile, Teshima angered American reporters by his persistent refusal to comment on the talks and abrupt cancelation of a scheduled news conference. Asked what he discussed with U.S. officials, he would go no further than saying he had listened to U.S. views.

The American press closely followed Teshima's movements in the belief that he must have brought new proposals with him as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy, comparable to Sigur and Olmer who suddenly visited Tokyo last week for talks with Nakasone. Teshima said Thursday he would hold a press conference, but then canceled it a little more than two hours before it was scheduled to start.

NAKASONE COMMENTS ON TRADE ISSUES CITED

OW081107 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1020 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] At a House of Representatives session held today to jointly study the bills concerning comprehensive subsidies, Prime Minister Nakasone stated that it is Japan's national policy to establish the state on the basis of trade and that Japan would also promote market-opening in fields other than those to be included in the market-opening package to be decided tomorrow. He made these remarks in his replies to questions by DSP Dietman Motoo Abe and Komeito Dietman Hiroshi Shibata.

Prime Minister Nakasone also stated that appropriate measures would be taken to open up markets for those items not included in the four sectors.

JAPAN TO STUDY U.S. ROLE IN MILITARY EMERGENCY

OW080721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- A government study on "emergency" legislation will extend to possible U.S. military actions in case Japan is attacked, Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato said Monday. Kato told a session of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Security that the study on potential U.S. action was "an important problem." The agency will shortly start consultations on the matter with the Foreign Ministry, Kato said.

The government started its study to prepare the emergency legislation in 1977, but has so far limited itself to how the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) would cope with an invasion.

Takakazu Kuriyama, chief of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, told the session Japan needs to make the study to "secure effective actions by U.S. Forces" in case of an emergency. Shinji Yazaki, chief of the agency's Defense Bureau, echoed Kuriyama's view, saying that such a study is necessary so that the SDF and the U.S. Forces in Japan will be able to cope effectively with an emergency.

DEFENSE AGENCY TO URGE SPENDING CEILING REPEAL

OWO61315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- The Defense Agency is to call for the scrapping of the 1976 cabinet decision to keep the annual defense budget below one percent of gross national product, agency sources said Saturday.

The agency will ask the cabinet to endorse the request in July when it announces details of a new five-year defense buildup program, the sources said. The program, which will replace an existing one, is expected to call for total defense outlays of over 20 trillion yen during the five years starting April 1986.

Japan, which has been under U.S. pressure to spend more on defense since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, has been increasing its defense budget each year. The fiscal 1985 budget, which the Diet approved Friday, puts defense spending at 3.137 billion yen, which represents 0.997 percent of projected GNP.

DEFENSE AGENCY REVEALS MATERIEL CONTRACTS

OWO60933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 KYODO -- From ammunition to destroyers, Japan's Defense Agency's orders for new war materiel during fiscal 1984 totaled 1,104 billion yen, the Defense Agency said Saturday. New contracts made during the year ending in March included orders for an additional 17 F-15 jet fighters, three destroyers and 60 tanks. The total amount surpassed the 1,000 billion yen level for the third consecutive year. The record figure of 1,128.3 billion yen was set in fiscal 1982. In fiscal 1983 it was 1,110.8 billion yen.

Among nearly 1,000 makers of military equipment that signed new contracts with the agency, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. got the lion's share with orders worth 235.9 billion yen, followed by Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. with 102.7 billion yen. Most of the payments will be made from the budgets for future fiscal years. The total defense budget for fiscal 1984 amounted to 2,934.6 billion yen.

NAKASONE WELCOMES GORBACHEV'S OVERTURES

OWO80349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- Japan Monday welcomed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's positive response to a summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told newsmen it was good news, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami agreed. If the summit is realized, it will help promote world peace, Fujinami said. Fujinami, however, reacted coolly to Gorbachev's initiative to freeze medium-range nuclear missile deployments in Europe.

Gorbachev, in an interview with PRAVDA, said Moscow would freeze deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe until November and replied positively to Reagan's summit offer.

ATTEMPTS TO REACH NEW FISHING PACT WITH USSR FAIL

OW081223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 8 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Monday agreed to extend their fishery talks here until April 15, as they failed to work out a new agreement on salmon fishing in open seas by the April 8 deadline, Japanese sources said. A tough Soviet position had earlier forced extension of the talks to April 8, they noted. Japanese negotiators have practically given up hope of concluding the talks in time for the start of this year's fishing season on May 1.

The two countries are negotiating a long-term agreement to replace an annual one that expired at the end of every year. The main stumbling block is a tough Soviet position based on the U.S. Law of the Sea giving a country control over "anadromous" fish, such as salmon, that return from the ocean to its rivers to spawn.

ABE MEETS SOVIET MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER

OW080353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 KYODO -- Soviet Minister of Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko said Monday Japan's understanding of the "star wars" defense system is a matter of concern to the Soviet Union.

In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Guzhenko said the Soviets see Japan as inclined to support the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) as a result of putting too much emphasis on its relations with the United States. Abe reiterated Japan's stance that it seeks peace in the world and has no intention of becoming a big military power, said Japanese Government officials.

The Soviet minister, who was on a weeklong visit since Friday, avoided any reference to the northern territorial issue on which Abe had suggested meetings between Japan and the Soviet Union, the officials added.

RADIO COMMENTATOR ON RESUMPTION OF N-S TALKS

SK051328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1248 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik entitled "An Expression of a Sincere Position"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 4 April, the senior member of our side to North-South economic talks and the chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society sent telephone notices regarding the resumption of North-South dialogue to the senior member of the South side to North-South economic talks and the president of the South Korean Red Cross society, respectively.

In its telephone notice, our side expressed regret over the fact that the South Korean side made it impossible to hold dialogue by daring to push ahead, along with the United States, with the waging of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, as scheduled, against us, the other side to dialogue, and proposed holding the second round of North-South economic talks on 17 May and the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks on 28 May, making clear that talks should be resumed when the after-effects of the military exercise are eliminated and everything is stabilized. This expresses our principled stand and sincere attitude toward North-South dialogue.

It is our consistent stand to improve North-South relations and resolve the internal problems of the nation through dialogue and negotiation in conformity with the desire and aspiration of the people at home and abroad. It is known that we initiated contact and dialogue between the North and the South, provided economic talks and contact between the Red Cross societies, and spared no sincere efforts to advance hard-won dialogue.

When the South Korean side, along with the United States, announced the plan for the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, which was incompatible with dialogue, we, proceeding from a single desire to save dialogue, proposed a contact between vice premiers of the two sides to smooth over the problems which are impeding talks, demanding that the South Korean side take proper measures.

Instead of responding to sincerity with sincerity, however, the South Korean side refused even this reasonable proposal and dared to push ahead with the military exercise. As a result, the talks, which were scheduled to be held in early February, could not but be aborted again.

It has already been confirmed that the South Korean side's attempt to shirk responsibility for having made it impossible to hold dialogue, while describing the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise as a normally conducted, and nonprovocative exercise was simply preposterous. As brazenly shown by the course of the joint military exercise, the drill was an extremely adventurous preliminary war of northward invasion and a test nuclear war which simulated us as an enemy and which was aimed at attacking us.

It is obvious that even if the two sides sit face to face with each other, no success can be expected under a situation in which one side to the dialogue, in collusion with outside aggressors, heatedly kicks up war rackets aimed at invading the other side. It was natural for us to notify the South side that the scheduled talks could only be postponed until war rackets were stopped.

The South Korean side is held totally responsible for the fact that North-South talks have been placed in a state of suspension for 2 and 1/2 months. This teaches the people the serious lesson that if the line of confrontation is continuously sought while lip service only is paid to dialogue, dialogue itself cannot be continued, and the very fate of dialogue will be endangered.

Dialogue and confrontation rackets never become each other. Only when dialogue free from confrontation is held can North-South relations be improved and an atmosphere of national unity and trust created.

When the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise against us was reaching its culmination, the South Korean side proposed the resumption of talks. When the gun-smoke of the war exercise was thick, the South Korean side, which had given no plausible response to our proposal to stop the military rehearsal and hold a contact between vice premiers of the two sides, set forth such a proposal. This cannot be viewed as a demonstration of genuine interest in the advancing of dialogue.

As made clear in the notice of our side, talks should be resumed after April, when the military exercise irritating us is finished, the overheated atmosphere removed, and everything stabilized in South Korea. Only then can our Red Cross delegation travel to Seoul free of fear, and can successful dialogue be expected. This is an expression of a sincere stand toward the advance of dialogue in conformity with the desire of the nation and the demands of the times, and is a just demand.

For the resumption and normalization of talks at an early date, the South Korean side should make efforts to remove obstacles in the way of talks. We will watch the future attitude of the South Korean side.

RADIO DISCUSSES TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK071230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk: "For the Independent Reunification of the Fatherland -- The Most Just Proposal To Provide the Preconditions for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With a view to easing the tense situation prevailing in our country and creating the preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, our party and the Government of the Republic set forth, last year, a new proposal to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea and actively struggled for its realization.

The proposal for tripartite talks, the most just, aboveboard, and reasonable overture to ease the strained situation prevailing in our country and provide the preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, has aroused active support and sympathy at home and abroad. This is connected with the fact that our proposal for tripartite talks is, above all, an epochal measure that makes it possible to ease the critical situation created on the Korean peninsula, uproot the cause of war, and achieve a durable peace.

Tripartite talks would have the parties concerned, the parties responsible for settling the Korean question, sit at the same place, sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, and adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, thus helping to open a peaceful phase in resolving the Korean question.

Only when the Korean Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement by holding tripartite talks among our Republic, the United States, and South Korea can the tense situation in our country be eased, the danger of a new war removed, and a durable peace guaranteed.

By adopting a declaration of nonaggression at tripartite talks, the arms race and the state of military confrontation between North and South can be put to an end, and the conditions and environment in which the fatherland can be peacefully reunified provided.

The proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable measure that makes it possible to open an important phase in which the Korean people can independently resolve the question of the country's reunification with their own strength and on the principle of national self-determination.

When a favorable precondition for independent and peaceful reunification is provided as a result of the signing of a peace agreement between us and the United States and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between North and South through tripartite talks, the North and South can hold dialogue for reunification and resolve the question of the country's reunification with our nation's own strength in accordance with the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity proclaimed in the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement. Thus, our proposal for tripartite talks becomes an epochal nation-saving measure that gives all fellow countrymen a bright vista for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also elucidated the question of creating the favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by actively pushing ahead with dialogue between North and South and by extensively realizing collaboration and exchange between them.

In accordance with the noble idea of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, our Republic has made active efforts to realize contact and dialogue between North and South. Also, it carried out the measure of compatriotic love of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, the first in the history of national division. As a result of this, dialogue in various fields was held between North and South. This was an important event in finding a means to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Last year, North-South economic talks and contact between the Red Cross societies were realized. Only when dialogue between North and South is actively advanced and collaboration and exchange extensively realized can the North and South pool strength in developing the national economy in a unified manner and achieve national prosperity and flourishing in all fields.

In his New Year's address, the great leader proclaimed that if extensive negotiations and many-sided exchanges are held between North and South, and they proceed successfully, high-level political talks between North and South can be realized. This is an active initiative and proposal to further develop North-South dialogue and is a clear expression of our Republic's consistent stand and sincere efforts to peacefully resolve the question of national reunification.

When the tripartite talks proposal, which is of epochal significance in firmly guaranteeing peace in Korea and achieving national unity, is put into practice, a bright vista will be opened for national reunification.

The people in the northern half of the republic, the South Korean people, and all overseas compatriots should realize the long-cherished national desire for the reunification of the fatherland at an early date by achieving great national unity on the basis of the spirit of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement and by pooling the strength of the entire nation in struggling.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF F-16'S IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK080322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0951 GMT 5 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April commentary: "Reckless Maneuvers of Nuclearmanics"]

[Text] The foreign press again revealed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have deployed some 50 F-16 fighter-bombers at the Kunsan base in South Cholla Province, South Korea. The F-16 is a modern fighter-bomber of the U.S. Air Force capable of carrying nuclear weapons and having a large combat action range.

The fact that they deployed scores of such modern fighter-bombers at the Kunsan base alone is another proof of the U.S. imperialists' criminal arms buildup maneuvers being accelerated in South Korea.

Such frantic arms buildup maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists are a product of their aggressive Asian strategy. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have made it a major objective of their Asian policy to bring the whole of Korea under their control as a bridge-head for the domination of Asia. To realize this, the U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Korea, by various means, nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and military equipment, accelerating war preparations.

The U.S. imperialists have been handing over to the South Korean puppets numerous weapons and equipment every year in the form of military aid, military sales loans, and grants. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are planning to provide the puppets with arms and equipment in the amount of 8 billion dollars over the period of fiscal 1985 to 1989.

The U.S. imperialists are also building up arms by bringing new weapons and equipment into South Korea and by staging war exercises in South Korea and leaving their many troops and various equipment that were brought in for the exercises. This year again, they have brought in much modern military equipment for military bases in the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific region for the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, including various modern planes, tanks, nuclear missiles, and nuclear backpacks, and are scheming to deploy for actual combat in South Korea large quantities of war equipment that are used in this war exercise.

By such various means, the U.S. imperialists have brought into and deployed in South Korea neutron bombs, small special nuclear bombs, and various missiles, in addition to some 1,000 nuclear weapons already deployed there. The U.S. imperialists are even scheming to bring into South Korea Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and B-52 strategic bombers. The deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is part of such arms buildup maneuvers.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' frantic arms buildup maneuvers, South Korea today is turning further into a display site of modern weapons and a nuclear forward base. The facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are frantically engaged in maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea, a nuclear war.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are frantically preparing a nuclear war when all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people are raising their voices opposing and denouncing nuclear war is a vicious challenge to the people at home and abroad.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to gain something from wielding nuclear weapons, but this is a miscalculation.

The world's peace-loving people will not tolerate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop the reckless arms buildup maneuvers and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along with them nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons.

S. KOREA'S PARTICIPATION IN 'STAR WARS' DECRIED

SK080138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0953 GMT 4 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 4 April commentary: "Ridiculous Maneuvers"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are more openly engaged in maneuvers to involve other countries in their "star wars program" on the pretext of joint research. The U.S. imperialists, who have recently sent letters requesting participation in their "star wars program" to the NATO countries, Japan, and other countries, are trying hard to get many countries involved in their adventurous scheme by means of coercion and pressure.

There is a reason for the U.S. imperialists to try hard to involve many allies in their "star wars program;" that is, they are scheming to internationalize this adventurous space war plan so as to push ahead with it with the help of their allies.

In the process of preparing the "star wars program," the U.S. imperialists are facing the resolute protest and denunciation of world opinion and are also confronting a great economic and financial crisis. Under such circumstances, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to internationalize their "star wars" scheme to find the means with which to temper the denunciation of public opinion and to solve their financial difficulties so that they can further accelerate their "star wars" plan.

However, what draws our attention here is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to drag their (?stooges) in South Korea, their mere colony, into their "star wars" plan as well. In a recent press conference, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger disclosed that the South Korean puppets are also included in the countries to participate in the "star wars" plan.

There must be some scheme behind it. The South Korean puppet clique cannot play the role of politically backing up the U.S. imperialists in the international arena because of its ugly features as a colonial stooge, nor does it have any capability of cooperating economically and technologically with the U.S. imperialists in their preparations for the "star wars" plan. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to drag South Korea into the "star wars" plan. This means that Korea is also included in the major targets of the U.S. imperialists' "star wars" plan.

The U.S. imperialists' "star wars" plan is a strategic plan for a nuclear space war to turn space into a nuclear war arena and a U.S. nuclear arsenal which can threaten any point on the planet. Here the U.S. imperialists are aiming at Korea as well as one of their major targets. This is proven by the fact that the U.S. imperialists are scheming to drag South Korea into the space nuclear war scheme.

It is not difficult to surmise that the U.S. imperialists, who have been accelerating preparations for a new war of invasion against our Republic, are scheming to make the Korean peninsula a test ground for their "star wars."

In such a U.S. imperialists' scheme also lies their attempt to boost the international position of the South Korean puppets.

By having South Korea participate in the "star wars" plan in the same capacity as the Western allies, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to present the South Korean puppets to the world as having an independent position and capacity. This is nothing less than attempting to present a scarecrow as a real man.

To sum up, the U.S. imperialists' attempt to drag South Korea into their "star wars" plan is a ridiculous scheme and a comedy further exposing them and the vicious purpose of the "star wars" plan.

CPRF STATEMENT ON SOUTH'S INCREASING FOREIGN DEBT

SK080535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 6 Apr 85

[CPRF Secretariat Information No 306]

[Text] The South Korean economy is now falling into an irreversible crisis under the heavy burden of foreign debts. According to a report, the South Korean puppets, who are burdened with foreign debts of some 51 billion dollars, have to reimburse principle and interest of 7 billion dollars this year. And because the rate of the medium- and long-term foreign debts against the current revenue has increased so rapidly, that now far exceeds the 20-percent level which is the internationally acknowledged level of national bankruptcy.

This means that the South Korean economy has already lost its capability to pay off foreign debts and has fallen into a chronic crisis without any hope of recovery.

The South Korean puppets' foreign debts, entangled with the ever-accumulating trade deficit, are affecting the people's lives and the economy in general. As has been reported already, in South Korea last year some 8,460 small- and medium-sized enterprises were in the state of incomplete operation and temporarily or permanently went out of operation. This year, even large business corporations are about to go bankrupt.

On 13 February this year, Yang Chong-mo's Kukje business group, which ranks as the seventh business giant in South Korea, had to end its business of nearly 40 years, officially going bankrupt, unable to pay back long- and short-term debts of 1.56 billion dollars, taking out all its assets of 1.7 billion dollars.

The crisis of the South Korean economy is an inevitable result of the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and militarized economy, and a direct consequence of the antinational flunkeyism whereby the South Korean puppets are totally dependent on the United States, Japan, and other foreign countries for their funds, materials, and sales outlets and recklessly introduced foreign capital. In particular, such a situation results from the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is using the 1988 Olympics as a means to prolong its power, spending an enormous amount of over 6.8 billion dollars to prepare for the Olympics, and is amassing illegal wealth as it pleases for its personal well-being.

The economic growth which the South Korean puppets are raving about is a sheer deception and falsehood. The puppets are rushing east and west these days begging for more loans to pay back the debts they have already incurred, but no one is willing to lend them money. The IBRD, IMF, and other international financial institutions and economic cooperation development organizations have long since advised all capitalist countries to be cautious about capital investment in South Korea.

The South Korean puppets will find it impossible to extricate themselves from their present foreign debt crisis and economic catastrophe, whatever means they may employ. The only way to save the South Korean economy from catastrophe is to end the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, to replace the present corrupt fascist treacherous regime with a new independent and democratic regime, and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

[Dated] 6 April 1985, Pyongyang.

CHON TU-HWAN'S TALK ON SOUTHWARD INVASION DECRIED

SK061410 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 4 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 April commentary: "Warmonger's Agitation of Confrontation"]

[Text] Appearing at the commencement and commissioning ceremony of the puppet Air Force Academy on 3 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan inspired war fever. While making preposterous statements that we are fully prepared to launch a preemptive surprise attack, he called for assuming a posture of readiness to punish us. He also said that this is a vital task for the strengthening of defense capability. Such provocative agitation of confrontation by the puppet clique is an outspoken expression of the will to continuously worsen North-South relations and an unforgivable criminal act aimed at driving the people of the same race into the calamity of war.

As the world well knows, there has never been a single instance of southward invasion on the Korean peninsula. The threat of aggression, if any, comes from the South. The puppets are frantically committing maneuvers to provoke a new war by positively following the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy. The puppet clique has turned South Korea into a U.S. base for nuclear attack and a war powder magazine, and is increasing armaments, materiel, and forces, while babbling about the non-existent threat of southward invasion. Moreover, the puppet clique, together with the U.S. imperialists, is continuously conducting a large-scale military exercise in all areas of South Korea. The "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise which is now being conducted is a comprehensive and 3-dimensional experimental war and a nuclear experimental war aimed at dealing a preemptive blow against our Republic.

If the puppet clique is not dreaming about an attack of northward invasion, how could it commit such provocative war maneuvers? The puppet clique's repeated agitation of confrontation and war rackets, which are becoming more and more vicious with each passing day, are aimed at nothing but a war of northward invasion. The babble about someone's nonexistent threat by those who are frantically preparing for all-out northward aggression is a preposterous trick by the warmongers.

Lessening tension on the Korean peninsula and providing the foundation for peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula are a demand of the times that cannot be obstructed. Not only the entire nation but also the world's peace-loving people are looking forward to this. The fact that the puppet clique is babbling about dialogue and peace with words but prowling about, in deeds, in an effort to inspire confrontation and to call for the acceleration of war preparations shows that it is not interested in North-South dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification but is pursuing confrontation and war.

The puppet clique's cunning trick designed to further sharpen the swords of northward aggression and to justify itself will not serve its purpose. The puppet clique's rackets of southward aggression will further reveal its nature as a warmonger.

KCNA LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL'S CARE FOR FARMING

SK052314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- An unprecedented bumper harvest visited last year counties of North Hamgyong Province along the River Tuman in the northernmost part of Korea. Grain production last year increased over 8,800 tons in Hoeryong County, over 10,000 tons in Sonbong and Saebyol Counties each and over 13,000 tons in Onsong County above 1983. In this area, there are many mountains and hills and weather is cold and foggy.

Before liberation, millet was a staple crop, whose per hectare yield was no more than 0.2-0.3 tons. Today rice and maize have become staple crops in the farming and bean, tobacco, vegetable, fruit and others are also cultivated. Supplied with living water, the fields, once barren, yield bumper crops every year.

The changes in this area are attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea. President Kim Il-song visited this area in each period and each stage of the developing revolution to indicate the direction and ways of agricultural development of North Hamgyong Province. In May 1981 he went to the province again and advanced in details tasks to bring about a new turn in the farming in the Tuman River area. He said reservoirs should be built in Yongnam, Changdok and Songnae in disregard of fund to solve the water problem in this area by drawing water from the River Tuman.

The construction projects of these reservoirs were vast. As for the Songnae Reservoir alone, several million cubic metres of earth should be carried to build the dam, some third-stage pumping stations, dozens of water-tunnels and over 100 structures to be built and over 60 kilometres of up and down water channels be laid.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il dynamically led the people and builders in the projects. He sent construction forces including an irrigation construction company, bulldozers, excavators, heavy-duty lorries and other machines to complete the projects in a brief period. When the reservoirs were completed in a matter of one year, he was more satisfied than the farmers to hear that and highly praised the builders.

The River Tuman, which had emptied into the sea for thousands of years, changed its course and makes it way into these reservoirs called "lakes" in the mountainous area and then to the fields.

In May last year, Comrade Kim Chong-il, while giving working guidance to different domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin municipality, acquainted himself down to details with the farming in the Tuman River area and indicated in detail the direction and ways to do farming well in conformity with the specific conditions of the area. Finding himself there again last July to greet President Kim Il-song returning home from his historical tour of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries he paid deep attention to the farming in the area despite much claims on his time. Seeing the paddy and non-paddy fields where rice and maize were doing well, he taught in detail how to reap rich crops without waste.

Changes in the farming of the Tuman River area have thus been brought about.

CHONG CHUN-KI ADDRESSES ART FESTIVAL OPENING

SK071022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Pyongyang April 7 (KCNA) -- The "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 6.

The meeting was attended by over 50 art troupes, delegates of art circles and prominent figures from the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Austria, Egypt, Finland, France, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Australia, Madagascar, West Germany, Britain, Jordan and the UNESCO, and organisations under the general association of Korean residents in Japan.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art and chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the festival, and other personages concerned, diplomatic envoys of various countries and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

This festival marks an important occasion in further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations and cultural bonds between many countries and artists of the world based on independence, friendship and peace. The festival, which takes place in balmy spring days around the eventful April 15, adds to the delight of our people.

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the festival Chang Chol made an opening address at the meeting. Then Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a congratulatory speech.

He said it was a very good thing in deepening the cultural relations and exchange among countries and developing overall friendly and cooperative relations for the men of culture and art of various countries to gather at one place, exchange success and experiences with one another and build up closer friendship.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he states, has made every effort to establish cultural relations and develop exchange with various countries of the world from the first days of creating and building the national culture and art under the wise guidance of our party which is successfully carrying forward and developing the chuche-oriented idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on literature and art.

Through the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" you will be able to exchange excellent successes and experiences gained in your art activities, get acquainted and promote understanding with each other, deepening friendship. We will, in the cultural domain, as in all other domains, make all our efforts possible to tighten bonds and consistently develop exchange and cooperation with many countries and strengthen friendship among the peoples and men of culture and art the world over.

CHON ON POSSIBLE N. KOREAN GUERRILLA ATTACK

SK070112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, calling attention to north Korea's recent purchase of many helicopters similar in type to ones held by south Korea, yesterday strongly cautioned against the high danger of southward invasions by the specially-trained north Korean guerrillas. "North Korea is fully prepared to launch attacks in both the front-line and rear regions at the same time by intensifying training of the guerrillas," Chon said in a speech to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Homeland Reserve Forces (HRF). The Presidential address was read by city mayors and governors in ceremonies held nationwide.

The President paid particular heed to the fact that north Korea has built new airstrips for attacks near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and completed the forward deployment of its key combat units. He then called upon all HRF members to double their efforts to augment the combat capabilities of the HRF so as to shatter any north Korean provocations. The possibility of a north Korean invasion is very high in the years preceding 1988 when the Seoul Olympics are to be staged, Chon pointed out.

Praising the past efforts by the HRF members in safeguarding their country, President Chon called for stepped up practical training for the reservists to increase the combat ability of the reservists. He recalled that the HRF has grown up as the second Army of the country in its combat capabilities and scale since it was founded 17 years ago.

In Seoul, about 540 reservists gathered at the Sejong Cultural Center to celebrate the HRF birthday with the attendance of Mayor Yom Po-hyon and senior military officers serving at the military units assigned in the Capital city and its vicinity. A total of 1,798 HRF members and 90 HRF units were cited for their contribution to modernizing the HRF organizations and to reinforcing the national defense posture. Among the cited were Yi Yong-chae, commanding officer of the Kindok-myon unit, Kangwon-do, and 27 others who were awarded with the Homeland Forces Medals.

YONHAP HAILS PROMPT ACCEPTANCE OF TALKS PROPOSAL

SK060224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 6 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's prompt acceptance of a North Korean counterproposal to reschedule resumption of the stalled inter-Korean economic talks and Red Cross conference proved the South's consistent dialogue policy, which seeks to reduce tension and implement peace on the Korean peninsula.

In a series of repeated calls by the South for the resumption of the talks since the North unilaterally postponed them on Jan. 9 in protest over Team Spirit '85, an annual ROK-U.S. joint military training exercise, it had proposed on March 25 to resume the economic talks on April 18 in the truce village of Panmunjom and the Red Cross conference May 14-17 in Seoul.

The North's counterproposal to reschedule the two talks instead for May 17 and May 27-30, respectively, its first expression of an intention to resume the talks since the postponement, has been expected by dialogue participants here. Seoul has predicted that Pyongyang will have no alternative but to return to the dialogue table upon completion of Team Spirit '85 because of the circumstances it faces in and outside the country.

Analysts specializing in North Korean affairs here have said that the North postponed the talks to earn the time necessary to watch the Soviet Union's response and to rearrange its inner system for dialogue. The North Korea watchers based their conclusion on the facts that the Team Spirit is an annual event of a defensive nature, and that the North knew the itinerary of the exercises and was invited to observe them. The analysts, thus, suspect that the North made the counterproposal in an attempt to give the impression that it is holding the cards in the inter-Korean dialogue.

The North has shown off an unprecedentedly soft attitude toward the dialogue following the transfer of relief goods it offered to South Korean flood victims in a bid to break out of the international isolation resulting from its terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, in 1983, and the chronic economic difficulties caused by its excessive military spending.

But it suddenly put the brakes on its softness drive when it found itself stuck in the back seat of the inter-Korean dialogue. A shooting incident at the truce village of Panmunjom triggered by the defection of a Soviet diplomat-trainee served as a good excuse, along with the Team Spirit, for the North's balking.

South Korea confounded the North's desperate search for a chance to take initiatives in the dialogue by readily accepting the North's counterproposal, the analysts said.

According to the analysts, there are many reasons for North Korea to engage in the inter-Korean dialogue once again, even if it is unwilling to do so. The North, they said, is in great need of Western capital and technology to break out of its serious economic difficulties and of a visible achievement by Kim Chong-il, who has so far failed to acquire the charismatic control of his father, Kim Il-song, to legitimize his dynastic claim.

The North is now also under the influence of China's open-door economic policy and pressure on it to resume the inter-Korean dialogue in the wake of improved relations between the United States, Japan and China. At the same time, the analysts added, the North intends to attempt direct contact with the United States.

To be resumed seven months after they were stalled late last year, the talks are expected to produce some achievements here, though limited ones.

In the first economic talks on Nov. 15, 1984, between the two halves of the Korean peninsula which has been divided for nearly four decades, South and North Korea saw a good matching of proposed inter-Korean trade items and reached agreements to set up an exclusive communication link for the economic talks and to consider expanding the venue of the talks to Munsan-Kaesong and Seoul Pyongyang. They also came close to agreements to reopen a railway for transportation of the trade goods, to establish an Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Council, and to jointly develop and utilize natural resources. On the agenda of the talks, however, the two sides failed to reach accord. The South proposed to realize inter-Korean trade first and then economic cooperation in other fields, while the North demanded that economic cooperation should precede trade.

In the second round of the talks, however, observers here see no particular difficulties in reaching an agreement on the agenda because of similarity of the agenda proposed by each side. Furthermore, the analysts predict that the two sides will be able to produce some achievements, like reconnection of the railway and realization of inter-Korean trade, only if the North shows a sincere attitude.

The agreement to resume the long-stalled inter-Korean Red Cross talks, meanwhile, was reached between the two Koreas in a preliminary contact on Nov. 20, last year, at Panmunjom. The seventh and last full-dress session of the inter-Korean Red Cross conference was held in Pyongyang in July of 1973. The two sides agreed in the preliminary contact and to maintain the agenda, venue, permanent liaison offices, and other procedural matters agreed to in the 1971-72 meetings, while increasing the number of press representatives in each delegation from 25 to 50.

The five-point agenda of the Red Cross talks agreed to in 1972 was: The confirming and informing fates of separated family members in South and North, the exchange of free visits and letters, the realization of family reunion's between the relatives of their free will, as well as other humanitarian issues.

No progress was made in the seven rounds of Red Cross talks alternately held in Seoul and Pyongyang because the North demanded the abolition of the South's anti-communist law and insisted on other political issues as preconditions for the talks.

In the eighth full-dress meeting of the Red Cross conference, to be held May 27-30 in Seoul, the two sides are expected to focus on point No. 1 of the agenda -- confirming and informing fates of separated family members.

CHON MEETS WITH NKDP, STRESSES DIALOGUE

SK070056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, in his informal encounter with the leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) [NKDP], stressed the need yesterday to steer the politics based on "dialogue and harmony." Chon told NDP president Yi Min-u, "There will be no problems that may not be settled only if all political parties cooperate with one another based on dialogue and harmony."

Their meeting, the first after the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections, was made over a reception to celebrate the dedication of a 20-story Korea Press Center in central Seoul.

Chatting with Yi at the head table in the 20th-floor banquet room, President Chon said that all issues would be smoothly solved should all politicians try to settle them in the interest of their nation and people.

Expressing sympathy with the Presidential remarks, Yi argued in reply, "As democracy requires the politics of dialogue, politics must not be arbitrarily influenced by power."

Chon went on, "The government is not trying to solve all issues by power," saying that "the government could have taken some measures against those making slanderous remarks against me if it was intending to resort to power."

Turning to the recent massive defection of lawmakers-elect of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) to the NDP, Chon said that most important for politicians is their humanitarian morality rather than politics itself.

As they parted, Chon told Yi, "Let's meet occasionally," and the opposition leader answered, "Please make some occasions for us to meet." "Oh yes," the President said, "when the National Assembly convenes, there will be such occasions."

The 20-minute reception was attended by political leaders, members of the foreign diplomatic missions in Seoul, and senior journalists. Among the guests were Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP); Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker.

Later in the afternoon, President Chon visited an Army unit on the suburbs of Seoul, heartening officers and soldiers. The President asked the key commanders to double their efforts to enhance the morale of their subordinates, while further intensifying training for the soldiers.

DJP REFUSES TO GRANT AMNESTY TO KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK070102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The opposition-demanded amnesty for Kim Tae-chung will not be granted for the time being since the climate for it has not yet been created, it was indicated by the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday.

Hyon Hong-chu, chief of the party political coordination office, said, "party leaders reached a conclusion that now is not the time to study the issue of granting an amnesty to Kim and reinstating him." He was briefing reporters on the outcome of a debate of key party officers about the sizzling political issue.

He said, "Our conclusion is that conditions have yet to turn in favor of it (amnesty and reinstatement) and we had better watch the development of the situation." He pointed out that there was a radical change in the political situation, obviously referring to the collapse of the former first opposition Democratic Korea Party, and the people seemed to feel uneasy about it. Such a stern position of the DJP toward the knotty issue is likely to affect the opening of the 12th-term National Assembly, possibly delaying its inaugural session originally slated for April 16, political sources viewed.

Last week, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chang told his opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] counterpart Kim Tong-yong in a meeting, "The DJP will study the issue of granting amnesty to Kim Tae-chung in an affirmative manner, if the atmosphere turns in favor of it." But, the DJP concluded that the atmosphere was negative, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong also said Friday, "We should go slow and steady with regard to the amnesty issue to seek the development of democracy based on political stability."

The stern position of the ruling camp may be a result of what the DJP officials called the "undemocratic absorption of the DKP members by the NDP" [New Korea Democratic Party], party sources said. However, Hyon stressed that the DJP's stance on the amnesty issue did not mean any change in the party's "basic policy to solve every problem through dialogue politics on the political stage (parliament)."

As to the atmosphere for the amnesty Hyon explained, "In a word, amnesty and reinstatement are possible only when repentance is shown." "We will never handle the issue influenced by political pressure," he asserted. "What is clear at this moment is that the amnesty and reinstatement have nothing to do with the timing of President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States," he revealed.

Meanwhile, floor leaders of the DJP and NDP will huddle for the third time Tuesday afternoon to discuss how to solve a host of political issues, including the amnesty for Kim and release of so-called "conscientious prisoners."

DJP's Yi will convey to his NDP counterpart Kim his party's position on the amnesty issue and suggest again that the issues be dealt with in the parliament after opening the next house "unconditionally." On the contrary, Kim is expected to urge the DJP to solve the issues before the house opening to create an atmosphere for the smooth operation of the coming parliament.

PRIME MINISTER RULES OUT REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

SK052357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong, under-scoring the importance of continued stability, said yesterday the government has no intention at the moment to revise the Constitution. No said, "Now is not the time to talk about revising the Constitution. The present document that stipulates a single seven-year presidential term will be maintained to assure a peaceful change of power."

Meeting with reporters at the Central Official Training Institute in southern Seoul after planting tree saplings on a nearby hillside, the prime minister was commenting on the opposition's demands for constitutional revisions.

Comparing the demands to uprooting a tree, No said, "It is not only hasty but also undesirable" to amend the nation's charter. No warned that calls for changing the Constitution would undermine and unsettle "the stability we have achieved up to now."

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party has long been calling for revising the Constitution to clear the way for the election of a president through direct popular voting. The ruling Democratic Justice Party maintains that the present Constitution should be retained at least until after the next presidential election, expected late in 1987 or early in 1988.

This was the first time the prime minister has clarified the government's stand on the opposition's call for constitution changes.

Referring to a possible restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others, No said this issue is part of the overall democratic reforms the government has been pursuing. If the nation is to develop its democratic system, he said, it must adopt a "slow and steady" approach so that national development may be guaranteed amid continued stability.

The prime minister quoted policymakers of the United States, Europe and Japan as evaluating Korea as "having made democratic reforms" in the right direction and at the right pace." When reporters noted that rival political parties differ over how to realize the nation's political goals, No said he thinks the public is worried because of the unexpectedly rapid changes in political circles.

NKDP To Push for Revision

SK070107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] said yesterday that it would go ahead with the revision of the Constitution during the new parliamentary term to elect the President by a direct vote instead of the present electoral college system.

Responding to the refusal on Friday by Prime Minister No Sin-yong of the opposition-demanded amendment of the Constitution, NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] spokesman Hong Sa-tok said in a statement:

"We believe that the constitutional amendment should be realized during the 12th-term National Assembly's term so as to do away with undemocratic elements in the Constitution."

Hong went on, "No, who has yet to win parliamentary approval of his appointment as the premier, proved through his remarks that he has lacked in the basic understanding of his authority and of constitutional politics as well." The spokesman regarded No's refusal as "challenging the people's thirst for democratization and constitutional revision."

For the trouble-free operation of the new parliament, Hong went on, the NDP called upon the ruling Democratic Justice Party to "increase cooperation with the government so that such reckless remarks are not recurred."

In addition, the NDP showed harsh displeasure immediately after the ruling DJP decided not to consider for the time being an amnesty for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and the restoration of his civil rights. NDP president Yi Min-u accused the DJP of having "sown seeds that will give birth to politics outside the parliament, not showing sincerity in deeds to pep up intra-parliamentary politics it has steadily demanded."

The NDP backed by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam has repeatedly urged the government and its party to take measures on amnesty for Kim Tae-chung prior to the inauguration of the new 276-seat National Assembly in mid-April, in which the NDP's strength recorded 102 seats against the 148 held by the ruling DJP.

The opposition political **activities** being conducted by the two Kims, co-chairmen of a dissident group called the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have been regarded by the ruling DJP as those "outside the parliamentary stage."

DKP REMNANTS CALL FOR RESIGNATION OF PARTY HEAD

SK071012 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Apr 85 p 3

[Article from the "News Behind News" column]

[Text] In a gathering at the party headquarters on the morning of 5 April, Deputy General Secretary Kim Chae-yong, deputy bureau chief of the party secretariat, and 23 department chiefs and deputy department chiefs adopted a resolution calling for President Cho Yun-hyong's resignation and the convocation of a party congress, in an effort to save the party.

They maintained: Ignoring the principle of "system organization at first and party merger later," President Cho Yun-hyong surrendered, hanging out a white flag. This is an act running counter to the resolution adopted at the recent party congress. Therefore, it is natural that he resign.

Saying that "a special party congress should be convened in order to carry out a party-vs-party merger," they decided to collect signatures for the convocation a party congress. They called on those DKP national assemblymen elected from the national constituency who defected to resign from their seats.

In case the DKP and the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] are merged completely, the DKP's claims and obligations are to be handed over to the NKDP. Currently, the DKP's property is valued at 240 million won, as deposit money for the rented party headquarters, and furnishings in the headquarters building.

In the meantime, the office of the DKP's Kyongbuk provincial chapter and the office of its Mokpo chapter had been registered, respectively, in the names of then Liquidation Chairman Yi Min-u and National Assemblyman Yim Chong-ki [who recently defected to NKDP] when they liquidated the properties of the now-defunct New Democratic Party. The two offices are likely to be handed over to the NKDP

CHON RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

SK080309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan received visiting French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius at his official residence, Chongwadae, Monday. Chon and Fabius discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation and other matters of mutual concern. After the talks, Chon hosted a luncheon for Fabius.

At the luncheon, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Chief Presidential Secretary Yi Kyu-ho, Ambassador to Paris Yun Suk-hon, First Senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Ho Mon-to and three other Korean officials were present. French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson, Research and Technology Minister Hubert Curien, Youth and Sport Minister Alain Calmat, and six other members of Fabius' entourage also attended.

France Not To Recognize North

SK080830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius made it clear here Monday that his government will not recognize North Korea as long as South Korea opposes the move. Fabius also said that the French Government's elevation of a North Korean trade mission in Paris to the status of general delegation last November was "never an advance step leading to the recognition of North Korea." Fabius made the remarks during 50-minute talks with his South Korean counterpart No Sin-Yong, according to No's press secretary.

In response, No demanded that the French Government be more careful in dealing with the North because the communist bloc nations have shown no fundamental changes in their policies toward the Korean peninsula.

No told Fabius that France's unilateral promotion of its ties with North Korea, if any, will affect the diplomatic and political equilibrium between the two Koreas and damage the South Korean Government's efforts to reduce tension and provide for the foundation for peaceful reunification of the peninsula.

Regarding economic cooperation between France and South Korea, No said that it is desirable for France to participate in fair international biddings to obtain business in South Korea because French enterprises have the necessary technological capacity as well as international competitive power to do so.

Emerging from the longer-than-scheduled exclusive talks, Fabius described their atmosphere as "very good." No also expressed his satisfaction with the French prime minister's "clear" disclosure of the French Government's position in regard to the elevation of the North Korean mission, which No said "completely cleared away the dark clouds over the two countries."

VIETNAMESE FORCES OVERRUN PREY CHAN CAMP

BK080013 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Spearheaded by artillery bombardment and tanks, Vietnamese forces yesterday overran Prey Chan -- one of the few Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] border encampments which survived the Vietnamese dry-season offensive. The military camp, formerly known as Nong Chan, and defended by about 1,500 resistance fighters under the command of Chea Chhut, fell at about 4 p.m. after the resistance retreated and dispersed into small guerrilla units, said field military sources. The sources said that Vietnamese gunners began pounding Prey Chan at about 5 a.m. before about 1,000 ground troops from the 9th Division, supported by eight T-54 tanks and four M113 armoured personnel carriers, launched the ground assault.

The attack on Prey Chan, long predicted by both the Thai military and the KPNLF, marked what was believed to be the resumption of an offensive before more rains hamper military operations. The sources said that the resistance forces had put up a stiff resistance in spite of the superior Vietnamese firepower and managed to hold out for hours before its forward defence line was penetrated by tank-led Vietnamese troops. The sources said that six resistance fighters were killed and 35 wounded, 18 of them seriously. All the wounded were rushed to a field hospital at Khao I-Dang holding centre for medical treatment by officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The casualty figures were, however, disputed by a KPNLF spokesman in Bangkok who said that only three were killed and 15 wounded in the fighting. He said that news from the camp was still sketchy and it was not known for certain whether the camp was completely captured. The military sources added that the Vietnamese repulsed a counter-attack at noon by the resistance forces who regrouped after the Vietnamese onslaught. Sporadic fighting went on until the evening when resistance units attempted to hit the Vietnamese from the rear. About 20 Vietnamese artillery shells slammed into Thai soil just across the strategic canal, but there were no casualties. Prey Chan, which is located about two kilometres from the Thai border, was overrun by the Vietnamese on November 18. But a month later it was recaptured by Chea Chhut's men who managed to hold it until yesterday.

Maj-Gen San Siphon, commander of Burapha Task Force, yesterday ordered Thai troops along the border opposite Prey Chan to be on the alert as a precaution against a potential Vietnamese cross-border attack on a refugee camp at Site Six. The camp is now holding about 22,000 civilians from the former Nong Chan encampment. Another KPNLF camp at Ritthisen, formerly Nong Samet, is also expected to be the next target of Vietnamese assault, according to Thai military sources.

Meanwhile yesterday, two Thai soldiers were killed and three were injured when they set off three landmines planted on the Thai soil in Ban Pa Rai by Vietnamese troops. One defence volunteer was also injured in the blasts.

HUN SEN TELLS NEWSWEEK OF SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK050437 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] According to a report from New York, in an interview with NEWSWEEK, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, said that during the past 6 years following the toppling of the genocidal regime, the PRK has made great economic and cultural achievements.

Comrade Hun Sen added that during the past few months, the KPRAF Units, with the support of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have smashed and seized various important bases of the Cambodian reactionary groups along the Cambodian-Thai border. Those bases had been used as bridgeheads for serving espionage and sabotage activities against the PRK. Comrade Hun Sen noted that the presence in the PRK of the Vietnamese Army volunteers is at the request of the Cambodian Government. As stressed in the Vientiane summit conference of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers will be carried out phase by phase every year by taking into account the security situation in the PRK. Pursuant to the resolutions of the Cambodian and Vietnamese Ministries of National Defense, another partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers will be made in April and May this year.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS MARK SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

Bou Thang Opens Exhibition

BK041411 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1150 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 4 -- An exhibition on the military exploits of the First Military Region in the 1984-85 dry season has begun in the provincial town of Stung Treng on the occasion of the fourth yearly withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers.

The inaugural ceremony was attended by Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and national defence minister; Soy Keo, vice national defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces; Kham Chan, commander of the First Military Region; and Ngo Dien and Thongpen Souklaseng, Vietnamese and Lao ambassador respectively.

In this dry season, the First Military Region comprised of the provinces of Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Ratanakiri and Mondul Kiri, with assistance of the departing Group 52 of the Vietnam Volunteer Army, overran four enemy bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border, putting out of action 1,787 enemy troops and seizing some 4,000 arms and 600 tonnes of ammunition and other war materials. The revolutionary forces also liberated more than 10,300 inhabitants who had been forced by the enemies to leave with them in their flight. Many China-made sophisticated weapons are on display at the exhibition.

Kandal Province Meeting

BK040908 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The party and people's revolutionary committees of Kandal Province organized a grand meeting at the provincial stadium at 0700 on 4 April to bid farewell to the Vietnamese Army volunteers who are leaving for home after successfully fulfilling their noble proletarian internationalist mission in Kandal Province. Present in the presidium of the meeting were, among others, Comrade Lim Thi, secretary of the Kandal provincial party committee; Comrade Yem Yan, deputy secretary of the Kandal Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Nguyen Van Trung, secretary of the Ben Tre provincial party committee; Comrade (Tran Van Ngo), permanent member of the Ben Tre provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Ben Tre Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; the comrade representing the Vietnamese experts' group attached to Kandal Province; Comrade Ek Sam-on, head of the Kandal Provincial Military Command; and the comrade representing the joint command of the 9906th Brigade of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

Also present at the meeting were cadres, personnel, workers, people, provincial armed forces, Vietnamese Army volunteers, and many local and foreign radio-TV correspondents.

After Comrade Yem Yan announced the opening of the meeting, Comrade Lim Thi, secretary of the Kandal provincial party committee, spoke on the great victories scored in all fields by the people in Kandal Province, particularly in strengthening and building the provincial armed forces which have effectively ensured the local defense tasks. Comrade Lim Thi stressed: The victories won by people in Kandal Province as well as the brilliant victories won along the Cambodian-Thai border cannot be separated from the sincere assistance of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

Comrade Lim Thai also expressed solidarity with and regret for the departing Vietnamese Army volunteers and stressed that the Cambodian people and Armed Forces will always be grateful to the Vietnamese Army volunteers for their great help to us and to the mothers of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who have allowed their sons to come and carry out their internationalist mission in Kandal Province. The Cambodian people and Armed Forces will strive to learn from the outstanding example set by the Vietnamese Army volunteers so that they will be able to effectively defend and successfully build Kandal Province, thus making it advance and ensuring the improvement of the people's livelihood.

Lim Thi, representing Kandal Province, then presented garlands of flowers and banners from the Kandal provincial party committee, the provincial people's revolutionary committee, and the provincial KUFNCD committee to the units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army which are returning home.

The comrade representatives of the joint command of the 9906th Brigade and Ben Tre provincial party committee Secretary Nguyen Van Trung thanked the Kandal provincial party committee and people's revolutionary committee and all the people of Kandal Province for their assistance, thus enabling the Vietnamese Army volunteers to fulfill their mission with success. They stressed that upon returning home, they will strive to build their force more vigorously so as to always be ready to help the Cambodian people in case of urgent request. The ceremony ended in an atmosphere of close solidarity permeated with feelings of sadness at the separation.

Prey Veng Farewell Ceremony

BK050547 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the political school in Prey Veng Province at 0800 on 4 April to bid farewell to Vietnamese Army volunteers of the 7706th Brigade who are leaving for home after successfully fulfilling their noble proletarian internationalist mission in Cambodia. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Thong Boret, secretary of the Prey Veng provincial party committee; Comrade Cheam Yiep, chairman of the Prey Veng provincial people's revolutionary committee; Comrade (Hoang Van Dao), member of the Dong Thap provincial party committee and Dong Thap Province's military commander; the comrade representing the 7706th Brigade; the comrades representing the provincial experts, military command, women's association, provincial federation of trade unions, and Armed Forces; and a large number of cadres, personnel, workers, and people in the province.

In his opening speech, Comrade Thong Boret stressed the combat heroism of cadres and combatants of the 7706th Brigade who, during the past 6 years, fought valiantly shoulder-to-shoulder with the provincial military units, succeeded in defending and building the Cambodian fatherland, and scored great victories on all battlefields.

Comrade (Thong Sattr), Prey Veng Province's military commander, expressed regret over the departure of the Vietnam Volunteer Army's 7706th Brigade. He also expressed profound gratitude to cadres and combatants of the 7706th Brigade who have cooperated with and assisted the Prey Veng provincial military units in every way, thus enabling them to grow rapidly and to successfully fulfill all tasks for the Cambodian revolutionary cause.

At the same time, Comrade Cheam Viep said that during the past more than 6 years, with the abundant and timely support and assistance given by the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, the Cambodian people throughout the country have overcome all the thousand and one obstacles left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and strived successfully in the defense and construction of our country. The entire Army and people in Prey Veng Province pledge to turn their grief over this separation into concrete efforts to carry out the revolutionary cause and to consolidate and treasure the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity as they take good care of their own eyes.

In reply, the comrade representative of the departing 7706th Brigade of the Vietnam Volunteer Army lauded the all-round development in Prey Veng Province which reflected the correct leadership of the KPRP. He added: Cadres and combatants of the 7706th Brigade will always treasure the spirit of solidarity between the two Armies and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Comrade (Hoang Van Dao) highly valued the brilliant victories scored by the Vietnamese Army volunteers on proletarian internationalist mission in Prey Veng Province. He expressed the firm conviction that in the future the Prey Veng provincial Army and people as well as the Cambodian people throughout the country will be able to fulfill all revolutionary tasks in the cause of defending and building their country on the road of socialist construction.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of extremely cordial proletarian internationalist solidarity and ended after the presidium members and guests of honor presented souvenirs, banners, and citation letters to cadres and combatants of the departing 7706th Brigade of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army.

Svay Rieng Official Lauds SRV

BK050745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A grand meeting was held on the morning of 4 April in the Svay Rieng provincial theater to bid farewell to the departing Vietnam Volunteer Army's 7703d Brigade on its internationalist mission in Svay Rieng Province. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Svay Rieng provincial party committee, and chairman of the Svay Rieng provincial people's revolutionary committee; Comrade General (Huynh Cong Than), deputy secretary of the Long An provincial party committee and chairman of the Long An provincial people's revolutionary committee; Comrade (Hok Landi), deputy secretary of the Svay Rieng provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial organization committee; and the comrade representing the Vietnam Volunteer Army's 7703d Brigade. Attending the meeting as guests of honor were, on the Cambodian side, the comrades in the ranks of the provincial party committee and people's revolutionary committee, cadres from various offices and units in Svay Rieng Province, and, on the Vietnamese side, many delegates from friendly Long An Province.

In his opening speech, Comrade Heng Samkai stressed the great sacrifice of the party, government, Army, and fraternal people of Vietnam who have given wholehearted support and assistance, material and moral, to the Cambodian people in their national defense and construction work. He added: In addition to the great victories scored by the Cambodian revolution during the past more than 6 years, Svay Rieng Province has also recorded brilliant and remarkable feats in restoring and rebuilding its localities from heaps of ashes left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. Comrade Heng Samkai stressed that the achievements made by Svay Rieng Province are attributable to the fact that the province has forged firm militant solidarity and close cooperation with the friendship province of Long An.

The comrade representing the Vietnam Volunteer Army's 7703d Brigade and Comrade (Huynh Cong Than) highly valued the all-round development in Svay Rieng Province, saying that this is proof of the Svay Rieng people's confidence in the new regime. At the same time, the comrade representative of the 7703d Brigade expressed profound thanks to the party and authorities in Svay Rieng Province for helping to create favorable conditions for the 7703d Brigade to successfully fulfill its proletarian internationalist mission in the province. He also stressed that although he has to leave Svay Rieng Province for a new assignment in his fatherland, his heart will always be bound with the fraternal people of Svay Rieng Province and that if needed, he will always be ready to come back to help the Cambodian people.

Comrade (My Sim), Svay Rieng Province's military commander, expressed profound gratitude to the Vietnam Volunteer Army's 7703d Brigade for giving assistance, material and moral, to the armed forces of Svay Rieng Province, thus enabling them to develop both in terms of quantity and quality. He also pledged to learn from the good, heroic models set by the 7703d Brigade so as to gain experience to firmly strengthen and expand the armed forces of Svay Rieng Province.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendly solidarity permeated with sad feelings at their separation and ended after the presidium members presented souvenirs to the cadres and combatants of the departing Vietnam Volunteer Army's 7703d Brigade.

CGDK MEETING DISCUSSES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK060230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Some Vietnamese elite forces have been pulled back from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier with the advent of the monsoon season to cope with growing resistance pressure in the inland areas of Kampuchea, a Khmer resistance source said yesterday.

The source said that the information was revealed during a Cabinet meeting of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on April 3.

The meeting was chaired by Coalition Prime Minister Son Sann of the Khmer People's Nation Liberation Front [KPNLF] and was attended, among others, by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, vice-president of the three-party coalition. The Khmer Rouge representative who revealed the information, however, did not specify the elite Vietnamese forces withdrawn from the frontier into the interior, according to the source.

A communique released after the meeting said that the meeting also agreed that the announcement on the latest withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was "nothing more than a ploy to deceive the international, public opinion, when in fact the enemy is simply proceeding to a troop rotation as it was in the case with the previous so-called withdrawals."

It also said the meeting decided to take measures to further reinforce the mechanism of coordination between the three parties through the setting up of a joint permanent body.

Khmer sources said the meeting agreed in principle that the joint permanent body would comprise senior officials from the three groups and be charged with coordinating the political, military and diplomatic activities of the three groups. It will also follow up resolutions taken by top leaders of the three groups, the KPNLF, the Sihanoukist force and the Khmer Rouge.

The sources said the permanent body would serve as a sort of liaison office comprising three liaison officers each representing one group. The move was described as a "logical development" of the tripartite coordination. Details of the body, however, have yet to be finalized and appointments of the liaison officers have yet to be made.

VOFA AIRS SIHANOUK APPEAL TO PRESSURE SRV

BK051021 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Prince Norodom Sihanouk's appeal to the international community during an exclusive interview in Bangkok last month" -- recorded]

[Text] I have to mention that, to recall also that, personally, not in my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea, but as Prince Sihanouk, I want the international community to do two things for -- to save the Cambodian people. One, you know, to search for a political and fair solution to the problem of Kampuchea through international meetings or conferences with participation of all countries concerned or involved in the Kampuchean issue, and the participation also of all Cambodian factions, not just our three factions of Democratic Kampuchea, but also the other side, that is Mr Heng Samrin and his group, since they are Cambodian also. And we cannot solve any problem without the meeting of all concerned parties and factions, foreign and Cambodian. And secondly, I wish that the international community could put a heavier moral pressure on Vietnam to compel Vietnam to let the Cambodian people exercise their right to self-determination. Vietnam and the government of Phnom Penh, the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea -- they pretend to be very popular among the Cambodian nation and people. So if they are so popular among my people -- our nation, why do they refuse to abide by UN resolutions on Kampuchea -- to have fair elections under UN supervision? So if the Cambodian people want them to stay in power in Cambodia, all right, they will get good results through such elections. But they just want us to surrender -- they want us to enter the illegal framework of the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is not acceptable. So I want the international community to put pressure on Vietnam simply to be a good democrat -- to respect the right of the Cambodian people to self-determination. And I want, naturally, noninvolved in the dispute countries like France, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, and a few other countries to help me in my approach, personal approach, to the problem of Kampuchea because we cannot forget one thing -- this thing -- the Cambodian people have suffered and continue to suffer so much. The Cambodian people, who are generous people, peace-loving people, good-working people, and friendly to all other peoples, they -- the Cambodian people -- deserve peace, that's naturally peace with freedom.

LATE REPORT: KPNLF FORCES RETAKE PREY CHAN

HK081056 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, April 8 (AFP) -- Cambodian guerrillas today counterattacked and retook a border resistance camp overrun by Vietnamese forces in a dawn attack yesterday, and were locked in fierce fighting with the Vietnamese for control of another base nearby, Thai military sources at the border said. They said the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) guerrillas drove the Vietnamese out of the Prey Chan base, formerly called Nong Chan, early today, forcing them to the Klong Ogun Sang Canal about one kilometer to the south.

Meanwhile, about 500 guerrillas launched a rear-guard attack on Vietnamese forces advancing on the Ritthisen KPNLF camp, formerly Nong Samet, about seven kms (four miles) further north along the border, military sources said. They added that the guerrillas and Vietnamese were battling for control of the camp at midday.

Earlier today, Lt. Gen. Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of the Thai First Army, told reporters at the border that 18 guerrillas were killed and 50 wounded when the Vietnamese hit Prey Chan with tanks and artillery yesterday. Gen. Phichit said, at the time that Vietnamese forces were poised to attack Ritthisen at any moment.

Military sources at the border said the Vietnamese had been forced to pull back eight T-54 tanks and four armored personnel carriers used in yesterday's assault on Prey Chan because heavy rains were softening the earth. Other reports from the area said the Vietnamese were moving fresh troops in from Phum Nimit along Cambodia's Highway 5.

Prey Chan, first overrun by the Vietnamese on November 18 at the start of the current dry season offensive, had been largely retaken by KPNLF guerrillas.

Ritthisen, another KPNLF base formerly known as Nong Samet, was overrun by the Vietnamese on December 25, and had also been retaken by the guerrillas. The border region is about 25 km (155 miles) east of Bangkok.

Prey Chan's 22,000 civilian occupants, evacuated to a U.N. border relief site during last November's attack, were today being readied for transport further inside Thailand, border sources said.

Some 62,000 Khmer civilians who fled Ritthisen during the Christmas Day attack, were being held in an evacuation site about six km (four miles) inside Thailand.

The Vietnamese attacked Prey Chan at dawn yesterday with artillery, tanks and infantry and by late afternoon most of the camp's 1,500 defenders had fled, sources said. Some 20 Vietnamese artillery shells reportedly landed on Thai territory during the 10-hour battle, and Thai troops fired back warning smoke shells.

Meanwhile, the 474th Division of the communist Khmer Rouge resistance faction attacked Cambodian Government troops near the Khmer Rouge headquarters overrun by the Vietnamese at Phnom Malai in mid-February, Thai military sources said.

PHICHIT PREDICTS 'FOLLOW-UP ATTACK' ON RITTHISEN

BK080833 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Vietnam, having retaken the Kampuchean base of Prey Chan yesterday, will launch a follow-up attack on another main resistance stronghold at Ritthisen, First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said this morning.

Speaking to reporters, Lt-Gen Phichit said he has anticipated the attack on Prey Chan and "another attack on Ritthisen" would follow. Lt-Gen Phichit gave no specific time-frame for the expected attack on Ritthisen but said Thai security forces along the border had always been on full alert.

Hanoi opened its dry season offensive against Kampuchean resistance forces last November and military sources saw Hanoi's latest moves as part of a final thrust before the rains begin next month. Both Prey Chan and Ritthisen are bases of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) loyal to Son Sann.

Commenting on the battle at Prey Chan, Lt-Gen Phichit said the outcome could "not be regarded as an absolute victory for the Vietnamese so long as the Kampuchean resistance forces are still willing to continue the fight against them."

According to Lt-Gen Phichit, the KPNLF suffered 15-18 dead with another 50 wounded in the fighting at Prey Chan which field military sources said continued through last night. According to the field sources, fresh troops and armoury, deployed from Phum Nimit located on Highway 5, had arrived at Prey Chan and were expected to continue northwards to Ritthisen.

SUPREME COMMAND REJECTS SRV PULLOUT REPORTS

BK070350 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Command yesterday dismissed reports on the withdrawal of about 15,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a propaganda move.

Spokesman of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Samphao Sikhacha said that while the Vietnamese publicized the troop pull-out, they also quietly reinforced the troops deployed in Kampuchea. Right now, there are about 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, according to the spokesman. He warned Hanoi against further expanding its dependence on Moscow in pursuing its military adventures in Kampuchea.

"The Soviet aid is not a grant. Vietnam should recall that after the Korean War, North Korea became heavily indebted to Moscow because of the latter's massive military support during the war," Lt Gen Samphao said. He said that because of the heavy debt, burden, Vietnam had to send its people to work in the Soviet Union to repay the debt.

U.S. DECISION TO AID CAMBODIAN REBELS CRITICIZED

OWC70747 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 7 Apr 85

["Another Erroneous Move of the U.S." -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7 -- The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee recently took an extremely erroneous move by adopting a draft proposing that the Congress grant a five million dollar military aid to the Khmer "non-communist" groups which, in essence, are the Khmer reactionary groups now opposing the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

That move runs counter to the recent statements by high-ranking American officials that the United States would not give military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. It has aroused protests even in the U.S. political circles.

The above-said move proves that the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee has grossly interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea which is reviving and becoming ever more stable.

Public opinion in ASEAN countries and elsewhere in the world is demanding the normalization of the situation around Kampuchea and the building of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

That erroneous move of the United States only lends a hand to the expansionist policy of Beijing and the reactionary forces in the Bangkok administration towards the Kampuchean people and the other Indochinese peoples.

No force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

Decision Termed 'Erroneous'

BK061009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Apr 85

["Article" by station editor Dao Nguyen: "An Erroneous Decision by the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee"]

[Text] According to a 4 April AFP dispatch, the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has just approved a proposal to give \$5 million in military aid to reactionary Cambodian groups now in hiding along the Thai border to help them oppose the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

This decision by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee runs counter to the Reagan administration's statement that the United States would give no military but only humanitarian aid to these Cambodian groups. This move by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee also runs counter to the opinion of U.S. political circles that are demanding that the U.S. Congress and the Reagan administration not renew military involvement in Cambodia in particular and the entire Southeast Asian region in general. This is an issue on which every responsible American has learned the lesson of the disastrous consequence to the United States in the history of former U.S. aggression against Vietnam and Indochina as a whole. This aggression once drove the United States into a serious crisis and is still affecting U.S. social life. The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee should have learned this lesson, but it has done opposite by deciding to give \$5 million in military aid to reactionary Cambodian groups, thus repeating the serious mistake that the United States committed earlier in its military involvement in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The decision by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee is obviously an act of lending a helping hand to and of connivance with Beijing and reactionary forces in the Bangkok administration in hopes of rekindling a war against the Cambodian people and the independent and sovereign PRK.

This runs counter to the trend toward dialogue in the region as well as to the efforts of concerned parties to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue. This is completely contrary to the good-will attitude of the Indochinese countries in solving the Cambodian question. This move by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee amounts to pouring oil on a fire. Beijing and the Bangkok ruling circles are the only ones applauding and cheering this. Conscientious Americans with a high sense of responsibility for the future of the United States and those concerned about peace and stability in this region all realize that this is a new error of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

SRV EMBASSY OFFICIAL DENIES AMERICAN'S CHARGES

BK080109 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] A Vietnamese Embassy official yesterday denied that Vietnamese authorities tried to recruit as a spy an American yachtsman who held for 8 and 1/2 months after he allegedly violated Vietnamese territorial waters.

Mathers, 41, said he was asked to provide information about military activities of the U.S. and Southeast Asian nations and on anti-Vietnamese government activities abroad.

PRC'S 30 MAR-5 APR BORDER CRIMES DETAILED

OW071629 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7 -- Chinese troops from March 30 to April 5 fired more than 11,000 artillery shells on Vi Xuyen District in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen.

On April 2-3, in particular, Chinese soldiers slammed no fewer than 10,000 artillery shells on the areas of Lang Lo, Suoi Cut, the Thanh Thuy cross-roads and Peaks 685 and 458 and the area southeast of Peak 233 in Vi Xuyen District.

Together with these shellings, many Chinese commandos and scouts intruded into the areas of Dong Van, Meo Vac, Hoang Su Phi and Quang Ba, Ha Tuyen Province, and Sin Ho area in Lai Chau Province.

The local Armed Forces and people duly punished the Chinese aggressors, wiping out and capturing a number of them.

USSR'S KAPITSA VISITS SRV, MEETS NGUYEN CO THACH

BK061522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] After attending the ESCAP conference and visiting Australia, Thailand, and Indonesia, Comrade Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, visited Vietnam from 3 to 6 April. During his stay in Vietnam Comrade Kapitsa was cordially received by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He also held talks with Minister Vo Dong Giang. Soviet Ambassador to the SRV Chaplin participated in these activities.

The two sides informed each other on their countries' foreign affairs activities, exchanged views on the SRV-USSR relationship, and discussed international problems of mutual concern. Both sides showed an identity of views on the situation in the region and the world and are determined to strengthen cooperation between the two foreign ministers and improve coordination between the two countries in order to accelerate the trend toward negotiations among countries in the region and build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, thereby contributing to maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese side highly values the result of Comrade Kapitsa's visit, and is thankful for vigorous Soviet support for the 5-point proposal put forth by the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministerial conference in January 1985.

Comrade Kapitsa visited the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project, a large project symbolizing the SRV-USSR friendship. On 6 April Comrade Kapitsa left Vietnam for home.

FURTHER ON POLISH DELEGATION'S VISIT TO HANOI

Talks With VCP

OW061005 Hanoi VNA in English 0831 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 5 -- Talks were held here today between a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the visiting delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The Vietnamese delegation, led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice-president of the State Council, included Vu Oanh, members of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its department for agriculture; and Do Tai, deputy-head of the party C.C. International Department.

The Polish delegation led by Marian Wozniak, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, included Stefan Zawodzinski, head of the department for agriculture of the party C.C., and Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Bronislaw Musielak.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, international and regional issues of mutual concern and concrete measures to further promote bilateral cooperation.

Meets Le Duan

OW070900 Hanoi VNA in English 0755 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 6 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today the visiting delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Marian Wozniak, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee.

With him were Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice-president of the State Council; Dong Ngac, assistant to the party general secretary; and Do Van Tai, deputy-head of the party CC's international Department. Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak was also on hand.

Le Duan highly valued the guests' visit, which, he said, will contribute to consolidating and strengthening the friendly relations, the militant soliarity and the comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of Vietnam and Poland.

The Vietnamese party general secretary hailed achievements recorded by the Polish people in foiling all the dark schemes of the enemy of socialism inside and outside Poland, promoting the fruits of socialism in Poland over the past 40 years, building a developed socialist society in Poland and defending the independence, sovereignty and the present borderlines of their country.

Marian Wozniak, for his part, expressed the admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against imperialism and other international reactionary forces to defend their national independence and sovereignty, as well as their socialist construction.

LE DUAN AT QUANG NAM-DANANG LIBERATION CELEBRATION

BK041554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Amid the elation of commemorating the national liberation anniversary in mid March, the party organization and people of Quang Nam-Danang Province had the honor of welcoming party Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan who visited the province and attended ceremonies to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the province's liberation.

Hoang Minh Thang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Pham Duc Nam, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial People's Committee; and members of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee of Quang Nam-Danang Province warmly welcomed General Secretary Le Duan.

During his stay in Quang Nam-Danang, the general secretary attended the provincial meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of provincial liberation and receive the Gold Star Order awarded by the Council of State. He also attended the parade organized by the Armed Forces units, sectors of all levels, agencies, mass organizations, and people of strata in the province.

In Danang town, the general secretary visited the trade center, the exhibition area of 10-year economic and technical achievements of the province, the import-export shop, the railway station -- where he was working and conducting revolutionary activities some 60 years ago -- the exhibition of 40-year combat exploits and growth of Quang Nam-Danang provincial people and soldiers, and the 29 March textile plant.

The general secretary was very happy with the changes noted in Danang town and with the outstanding growth of local industries typified by the 29 March textile plant. The plant has grown 10 times from the original small complex to become a state-run factory with a production volume 13 times bigger, making positive contributions to export. He commended the local authorities for quickly completing the construction of various politically, economically, and culturally important projects. He stopped at and watched for a long time the memorial monument of Mother Nhu and seven valiant men of Thanh Khe. With emotion, he said: I have long dreamed of many monuments for heroic Vietnamese mothers. I am very happy and pleased to see that such a beautiful monument has been built here first.

The leaders of Quang Nam-Danang Province accompanied the general secretary to Duy Xuyen District. During the anti-U.S. war years, the district was the enemy's target. In the past 10 years, the district party organization and people have scored great achievements in increasing the total grain output to 2.5 times the 1976 production volume with a per capita grain ration of 435 kg. Many agricultural, handicraft, and marketing cooperatives have become advanced models.

The general secretary visited Duy An 2 cooperative when the cooperative members were harvesting the good winter-spring rice crop with an average yield of 8.5 metric tons per hectare. In 1984, the cooperative achieved an annual yield of 17 metric tons. While in Dai Loc District, he heard a report on the changes in the district over the past 10 years by district party committee secretary (Nguyen Hong Phung). Heavily damaged during the years of war against the United States, the district has now become the richest in the province. It has achieved a rice yield of 12 metric tons per hectare, an annual production volume of nearly 70,000 metric tons, two times or more than that of 1976, and a per capita ration of more than 550 kg. Dai Loc District was formerly seriously short of grain; now it has become self-sufficient in grain, had some in reserve, and has made increasing contributions to the state.

In the past few years, especially in the 1980's, Dai Loc District has made some progress in combining agriculture with forestry. It has planted thousands of hectares of concentrated forests and millions of trees, while simultaneously developing handicrafts, especially sericulture. The district leaders accompanied the general secretary to Dai Phuoc cooperative which has achieved three rice crops and a yield of nearly 22 metric tons per hectare to become the leading district nationwide in terms of rice yield. The cooperative members were very happy to welcome the general secretary right on the fields where they were reaping rice. Looking at the yellow ricefields, the general secretary happily said: The whole country shares Dai Phuoc's joy. You should struggle even harder to score even greater success.

The general secretary went on to visit Dien Tho 3 cooperative in Dien Ban District. Nguyen Van Chan, the district party committee secretary, reported the achievements scored by the district since the general secretary's last visit in 1983. Le Duan attentively inquired about the health of Dien Tho 3 cooperative members who were harvesting a bumper winter-spring rice crop.

Working with the provincial party committee members, the general secretary heard a report by Comrade Hoang Minh Thang on the local situation and the results of implementing the two strategic revolutionary tasks. Comrade Le Duan was very happy at the initial and relatively comprehensive success in socialist transformation and socialist construction, and at the great comprehensive changes in the political, economic, cultural, social, security, and national defense domains in Quang Nam-Danang, a steel fortress of the people's warfare during the two resistance struggles against France and the United States.

The general secretary commended the party organization and people of Quang Nam-Danang Province for having developed the traditions of loyalty, bravery, and stalwartness in taking the lead during the fight against the United States; in shifting revolutionary heroism during the resistance into revolutionary heroism for national construction and defense; in resolutely completing socialist transformation; and in quickly accelerating the restoration and development of production to score outstanding progress in many fields, especially on the agricultural battle front.

He cited the party organization of Quang Nam-Danang Province for having correctly and creatively implemented the party lines and for skillfully developing the laboring people's collective mastery to create a broad revolutionary mass movement to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, especially in primary installations and districts.

Speaking of the tasks of Quang Nam-Danang Province in the coming years, the general secretary specified: Along with continually and steadily resolving the grain problem, the province should attentively and comprehensively develop agriculture, especially by vigorously accelerating animal raising and planting industrial crops while satisfactorily and rationally exploiting the plains. We should vigorously advance toward the forests and seas, satisfactorily combine labor with land to turn our much wealth for the society. He stressed: The economic units of agricultures, industry, fishery, and forestry should be mobilized and all workers should struggle to use one third of their man-days in producing export goods, considering it the paramount target and the decisive spearhead to advance Quang Nam-Danang even faster on the path of transforming the building the economy. We should give utmost attention to building districts into economic agroindustrial units, an area in which to carry out the three revolutions, a center for developing the new culture and building the socialist countryside and, at the same time, a national defense fortress.

While accelerating the exploitation of potentials in terms of agriculture, forestry and fishery, we must seek all means to develop the strengths of industry and handicrafts to promptly turn Quang Nam-Danang into a strong and firm industry-agricultural province where not only small industries and handicraft installations are located but also necessary heavy industries are built to effectively support agriculture, communications and transportation, and other economic sectors.

We should most satisfactorily implement the tasks of distribution and circulation in the socialist trade network of state-run trade and marketing cooperatives in order to occupy a large part of the social market and serve as a strong bridge between industry and trade. The agricultural, marketing, and credit cooperatives should coordinate closely with one another to satisfactorily manage production and distribution and circulation, and firmly control both money and goods so as to master the market.

The Quang Nam-Danang party organization should quickly review its experiences in realities, continue to creatively apply the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, and the various party Central Committee plenums in order to gradually perfect the economic management system, firmly grasp the central role of plans, and correctly implement socialist economic accounting.

Speaking of the ideological and cultural revolution, the general secretary stipulated: Quang Nam-Danang Province was originally an area of much illiteracy. We should struggle to promptly popularize the general level education of primary school for all the people and the general level education of high school for youths. We should continuously educate youths, teenagers in the revolutionary traditions, foster their combat spirit, and turn them into new men with the knowledge and ability to exercise collective mastery, and to live on their labor, in love, and with reason.

We must pay special attention to educating cadres, party members, and the people on the duty of national defense, making them eager to engage in productive labor for national construction, constantly vigilant in consolidating national defense and security, and ready to fight the forces of expansion and aggression.

The general secretary stressed: The party organization of Quang Nam-Danang Province must develop its strong points of solidarity and unity, uphold its exemplary vanguard role, intensify its militancy and leadership, and mobilize the ability and intelligence of cadres, combatants, and compatriots in the province to the greatest extent in order to build Quang Nam-Danang into a politically strong, economically prosperous, and culturally developed province with strong national defense, and successfully implement the two strategic tasks in the new situation.

The general secretary's visit to Quang Nam-Danang has been a source of great encouragement to the people, cadres, combatants, and party members in the province. On behalf of the party organization, and the people and combatants of Quang Nam-Danang, Comrade Hoang Minh Thang pledged to the general secretary to strenuously develop the achievements, uphold the traditions of loyalty, bravery, stalwartness, diligence and the creative labor spirit; and continue to overcome difficulties in order to turn the general secretary's directives into realities, gradually build Quang Nam-Danang into a beautiful, prosperous, and powerful province; score many outstanding achievements to practically celebrate the major anniversaries in 1985; and remain worthy of the confidence of the party Central Committee, government, and the respected and beloved general secretary.

AUSTRALIAPEACOCK NOTES GROWING ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT

BK080715 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The opposition leader, Mr Peacock, has said he is concerned about the growth of neutralism and anti-American feeling in Australia. In his weekly radio broadcast, Mr Peacock said this had called into question Australia's involvement in the maintenance of deterrence and its relationship with the United States.

He said there was a profound concern in the community about nuclear war reflected in the Palm Sunday peace marches last week and the emergence of the Nuclear Disarmament Party, but Australia's involvement with the Western alliance and nuclear deterrence was not just about security but also about defending a way of life and the set of values and beliefs. Mr Peacock said he wanted to see nuclear and conventional disarmament, but those reductions had to be mutual, balanced, and verifiable, and the most menacing thing to Western security was a nuclear weakness.

DEMOCRATS' HEAD WANTS U.S. REASSURANCES ON B-52'S

BK051005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The leader of the Australian Democrats Party, Senator Chipp, says the country needs reassurances from the United States that its B-52 bombers flying over Australia and landing in Darwin are unarmed. Senator Chip said Australia was relying on a 4-year-old agreement that the aircraft were unarmed and not carrying bombs.

He said the Americans would soon complete a reequipping of B-52's based in Guam which would allow them to carry nuclear cruise missiles. He said the Australian Government should press for information from the United States as to whether it intended to allow those aircraft to fly over or land in Australia.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SOVIET MOVE IN KIRIBATI

BK041234 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Apr 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] The Soviet Union has been interested in expanding its presence in the South Pacific for a long time. Up till now, the Soviets have had little success in getting a foothold in any of the Pacific island states, but, as John Lombard reports from Canberra, Australian officials are very concerned about a move to establish a Soviet fishing operation with the tiny independent island state of Kiribati.

[Begin Lombard recording] The Soviet Union's only diplomatic presence in the South Pacific region is in the New Zealand capital of Wellington. But relations there are not very good since the previous Conservative Muldoon government expelled the Soviet ambassador for allegedly passing money to a Moscow-leaning political party. But, the Soviets have for years been trying to get into the region. The Soviets already have fishing agreements with New Zealand, Canada, and the United States for trawler-type fishing. Late last year, however, the Russians approached a former British colony, which is now the independent state of Kiribati up near the equator, with a proposal to acquire tuna fishing rights in its huge 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

Soviet and Kiribati officials met through the offices of the South Pacific Trade Commission in Sydney in February when the Russians expanded on their proposal. They suggested that apart from licenses, Soviet fishing boats might visit Kiribati for rest and recreation and for provisioning purposes. To facilitate such visits, the Soviets said it would be a good idea to station a few shore-based liaison officers and gain access to port facilities. This immediately rang alarm bells in Canberra.

The Australian Government regards any move by the Soviet Union to establish an on-the-ground presence in the Pacific as endangering regional security, and the Australian Government joined with the New Zealand Government to use their good diplomatic offices to warn Kiribati about the Soviet move. Officials in Canberra believe the Soviets would be delighted to get access to shore-based facilities as it is well known that many Soviet so-called fishing boats also double as intelligence-gathering vessels.

Concern about the Soviet move toward Kiribati is believed to be behind announcements by New Zealand and Australia this week to increase defense cooperation. In particular, New Zealand announced that it would increase its activities among the island nations. Australia's defense minister, Kim Beazley, who has been visiting New Zealand, gave his strong support for the New Zealand move. He said it was a practical way of discouraging undesirable outside involvement in the area by the Soviet Union.

It now seems likely that the Kiribati deal will involve off-shore fishing rights only. Because Kiribati has only limited port and other facilities, it cannot support ship visits by the Soviets or anybody else. And on those grounds, the Russian request for shore liaison is unlikely to be granted. [end recording]

Fiji

SOVIET APPLICATION FOR FISHING RIGHTS REJECTED

BK041229 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Fiji Government has rejected an application by the Soviet Union for permission to fish within Fiji's 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone. A spokesman for the Foreign Office said the application had been made late last year.

The spokesman said Fiji had told the Soviet Union that it wanted to reserve its economic zone for its own tuna fleet. The Soviet Union has recently asked Kiribati and Tuvalu for fishing rights.

MOKHTAR ON NORMALIZATION OF U.S.-SRV TIES

BK061255 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia's desire for Vietnam to normalize its relations with the United States is a new dimension in an effort to settle the Cambodian issue. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon, the minister said that the Cambodian issue cannot be settled without changing the strategic configuration of both the PRC and Vietnam on Southeast Asia. Accordingly, the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations is necessary.

Minister Mokhtar also reiterated that ASEAN consistently rejects a 5-point proposal contained in the Ho Chi Minh City communique of a few months ago on a settlement of the Cambodian issue. He added that, in his recent talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi, he did not discuss the 5-point proposal but five technical points for a settlement of the Cambodian issue. The minister made the statement in response to a statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa following his visit to Jakarta implying that ASEAN's views are drawing closer to Vietnam's on a settlement of the Cambodian issue.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] There are two different things. On the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations, Kapitsa said that if Vietnam desires it, there is nothing the Soviet Union can do. On the other point, Kapitsa implied that ASEAN should accept the 5-point proposal of the Ho Chi Minh City communique, which we cannot accept. In addition, he gave the impression following his departure from Jakarta that we are closer to accepting the Ho Chi Minh City proposal. This is not true because we discussed five points of a technical nature. The five points contain some technical understandings on a withdrawal, [words indistinct] and so on. This in no way means that we are more responsive to the Ho Chi Minh City proposal than other ASEAN countries. I should clarify this issue because it is very confusing. So, Mr Kapitsa's impressions are not true. [end recording]

On a visit to Indonesia by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher beginning 9 April, Minister Mokhtar said that it is designed to strengthen relations between the two countries, particularly in economic cooperation.

MOKHTAR SAYS STATUS QUO IN CAMBODIA UNACCEPTABLE

BK070523 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that ASEAN will never recognize or accept the status quo in Cambodia that resulted from the Vietnamese invasion of that country. In his weekly news briefing in Jakarta yesterday, Mokhtar added that he and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach discussed various issues during their talks in Hanoi, Vietnam, in mid-March. ASEAN cannot accept a 5-point proposal embodied in the Ho Chi Minh City communique because such acceptance would amount to recognizing the status quo in Cambodia brought about by Vietnam's invasion.

OFFICIALS ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR

BK051043 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The head of the Soviet Union's trade representative [office] in Indonesia, Polyakov, said in Jakarta Thursday trade relations between the two countries are growing every year, especially since the Indonesian trade delegation's visit to the Soviet Union recently. The steps taken by the Indonesian Government last year were of significance to the development of trade relations between the two countries. In 1985, the prospect for trade will be (?brighter) as the Soviet Union has planned to increase its imports of palm oil from Indonesia.

Polyakov was speaking before a meeting of Soviet and Indonesian businessmen in Jakarta Thursday. In 1984, trade volume between the two countries [words indistinct] US\$70 million.

Meanwhile, Herlan Bakti, head of the Indonesian delegation to the meeting, said one of the difficulties in improving trade relations between the two countries was that Soviet goods were less known in the Indonesian market. The trade balance has so far been in favor of Indonesia. Mr Bakti said the meeting in Jakarta was intended to step up trade and economic relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC END OF MONTH

HK080928 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Jakarta, April (AFP) -- A delegation to prepare the way for direct trade between Indonesia and China will visit China this month, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) has reportedly said.

The visit scheduled for the end of this month would be the final stage in preparations for direct trade, KADIN general chairman Sukamdani Gitosarjono was quoted as saying by daily KOMPAS today.

Before the visit, a cooperation agreement would be signed by KADIN with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), either in Hong Kong or in Singapore, he said.

KADIN has since January sent several delegations to discuss the possibility of direct trade with Chinese representatives in Singapore.

Indonesia froze diplomatic relations with China in 1967, following an abortive communist coup in which Jakarta believed China was involved. Trade between the two countries has since taken place through third countries, notably Hong Kong and Singapore.

The direct trade overtures followed a warning by foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in December that Indonesia faced exclusion from the huge Chinese market, unless direct trading was resumed without waiting for a reopening of diplomatic ties.

MALAYSIAFURTHER REPORTAGE ON THATCHER VISIT; TALKS

Details of Talks

BK051421 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Britain has agreed in principle to a request from MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] for an additional flight to London. The agreement was reached during talks between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and his British counterpart, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in Kuala Lumpur. Both leaders also agreed during their 2-hour discussions that British Airways should be given a similar right to land in Kuala Lumpur if requested. Details of the fifth landing rights for MAS will be discussed between officials of both countries soon. The two prime ministers, however, note it would take another 1 or 2 years before the extra flight becomes operational. These details are given by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong, to reporters after the two leaders held their talks.

Another major outcome of the talks was centered on education. The British Government, which has allocated 5 million pounds for a special education fund for Malaysia for 3 years beginning 1983, has agreed to provide an additional allocation for another year. The fund is (?lodged) as part of a [words indistinct] assistance program for foreign students folloiwng an increase in fees charged by universities in the United Kingdom.

Mrs Thatcher has welcomed Malaysia's intention to initiate a new arrangement with British universities under which Malaysian students would study in local universities for 2 years before proceeding to the UK to complete their tertiary education.

On bilateral trade both prime ministers acknowledged there are few problems. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, however, voiced a number of questions when Mrs Thatcher met the cabinet. Tengku Razaleigh pointed out that Malaysian products are finding it difficult in getting access to the European Community market. Malaysia, together with other ASEAN member countries, have requested the British Government to assist in this area.

Thatcher on Economic Issues

BK060901 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher has assured Malaysia that Britain will not resort to arbitration if problems arise in negotiations for an additional flight for MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] to London. She said a period of between 1 to 2 years is necessary for the negotiations in order to work out details to counter any future change in the pattern of air travel. Britain had agreed in principle to grant the additional flight to MAS during talks between Mrs Thatcher and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. The British prime minister gave her assurance of no arbitration in the issue of the fifth landing right for MAS during a dialogue session at INTAN [National Institute of Public Administration], Petaling Jaya. The dialogue was jointly sponsored by INTAN, the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, and the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mrs Thatcher spoke on world economic issues at the dialogue session. She stressed the need to lower interest rates in order to sustain world economic recovery. She notes that most developing countries need to lower interest rates to ease the strain on their balance of payments. Mrs Thatcher also touched on protectionism.

She says the open trading system must be expanded into new areas of trade. Towards this end, Britain will stress on two particular areas; namely, agriculture and services. Mrs Thatcher also praised Malaysia for its tremendous achievement, especially in sustaining the growth rate of about 7 percent a year since 1971. This success should be a lesson to others. She noted that the Malaysian economy rests firmly on the free-market foundation, based on new technologies and the recognition to produce the right products for consumers.

Speeches on World Affairs

BK060706 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Malaysia will not resurrect past associations in order to influence the results of any negotiations between Malaysia and Britain. In fact, Malaysia will use the usual machinery for such negotiations. The prime minister adds both countries get along very well despite the occasional hitches. But these are no more than the usual ones found in relationship between the two sovereign, independent countries. He stresses as a developing country, Malaysia will face many challenges within and outside the country. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this at an official dinner in honor of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Sri Perdana in Kuala Lumpur last night. The prime minister also says that Malaysia will continue learning from Britain. As such, it will not be deterred by (?both) criticism of the industrialization program, political system, or economic policies. This is because decisions are made by hard-headed executives and not self-appointed experts.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir noted that positive efforts had been made in the last few years to improve trade between both countries. However, there should be increased trade and more British investments in this country. The prime minister hopes that the recently established Malaysian-British Society in this country and the British-Malaysian Society in Britain will play a role in overcoming any future problems of trade between both countries.

On the Palestinian issue, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told the British prime minister that the West must understand that the Palestinians are forced to take to arms and violence because their plight was ignored. The prime minister stresses that the Palestinian problem is not of their own choice. Therefore, the West should understand that justice and fair play would do more for peace than the desire to atone for the past anti-Semitism. He says the intransigence and increasing brutality of Israel is a cause of some concern to Malaysia. He regrets that **despite** the repeated killings of innocent people by Israeli soldiers, the Palestinians are still being pictured as villains of the peace.

On the arms race involving nuclear weapons, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said Malaysia is relieved that the strategic arms reduction talks are underway once again in Geneva.

In her speech, Mrs Margaret Thatcher described Malaysia as an exemplary partner, especially in its contribution in world affairs. She says Britain admires Malaysia's vigorous contribution to world affairs through its membership of ASEAN and the Commonwealth. The British prime minister hopes that there will be closer cooperation between ASEAN and the European Community in the economic and political problems.

She also hopes Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will play a fully part in new rounds of trade negotiations in the GATT to be held shortly. She also says that Britain shares Malaysia's wish for a partnership between the equals -- a true partnership which benefits both sides. She stresses that British companies are keen to do more business with this country.

Meanwhile, Mrs Thatcher, accompanied by members of her delegation, attended a briefing at the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department in Kuala Lumpur this morning. They were briefed on the development program, policies, and strategies of the country by the director general of the Economic Planning Unit, Raden Sunarno.

Thatcher Urges Free Trade

BK061512 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today urged developing countries to reduce import tariffs on consumer goods which they produce and to export in substantial amount. Trade liberalization is not a question of one-sided concession, she said, and tariff cuts could generate more mutual trade in manufactured goods.

Mrs Thatcher, who is on a 3-day official visit to Malaysia, was giving a public lecture on world economic issues at the National Institute of Public Administration in Kuala Lumpur.

The British premier strongly supported private enterprise as freer world trade. Economic growth, she pointed out, shows its best where the government's role is least. She also disclosed that Britain is backing a new round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This is because the (?challenges) of an open trading system must be extended into new areas of trade. Mrs Thatcher noted that the appreciation of the U.S. dollar and high interest rate has made economic management more difficult, but many nations could emulate examples in Southeast Asia where countries have borrowed carefully, invested wisely, and are now enjoying the results of such moves.

Thatcher Press Conference

BK071411 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher today rounds up her visit to this country. She says Malaysia is a land of vast opportunities with many potentials not only for Malaysians but also for British firms who are willing to invest in this country. She hopes her visit will encourage more British people to be involved in the Malaysian market. She said British trade officials are already following up her talks with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. Mrs Thatcher was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur.

She also says that Malaysia, since independence has now become an important country and is significant to world affairs. She adds that during her talks with the Malaysian prime minister, they had been able to sort out many remaining problems between the two countries including the air service issues. In fact, they had (?quickly) identified two separate issues. They are an additional flight right for MAS [Malaysian Airlines System] from Kuala Lumpur to London, and the tax concessions for Malaysians for using MAS. She said her visit to Malaysia and that of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir to London recently are part of one enterprise. She hopes this all augur well for a very good, successful, and lasting relationship.

Mrs Thatcher says Malaysia and Britain have similar political philosophy and commitment. As such, there is great scope in cooperation, both in trading matters and discussions on political issues which affect the world. She leaves for Singapore tomorrow morning.

Mahathir on Visit

BK080633 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says he is happy with the outcome of the visit of British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, especially with regard to the success achieved in thrashing out problems between Malaysia and Britain. He is particularly glad to hear Mrs Thatcher's statement that all problems between the two countries have been sorted out following her 4-day visit to Malaysia. The prime minister said he agreed with her that most of the problems have been resolved. Summing up the British premier's visit, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir described it as a very good and worthwhile one. He believes that it [words indistinct] for a firmer relationship as was in the past.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this after bidding farewell to Mrs Thatcher at her hotel suite in Kuala Lumpur before she left for Singapore on the second leg of her 6-nation Asian tour. Among those present at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to see Mrs Thatcher and her delegates off were Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, his deputy, Encik Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, and the chief secretary to the government, Tan Sri Salehudin Mohamed.

SINGAPOREPRIME MINISTER THATCHER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

BK080518 Singapore Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has arrived in Singapore for a 2-day visit. She is accompanied by her husband Mr Denis Thatcher and other officials. The British leader was met at Changi Airport by Professor S. Jayakumar, minister for home affairs and second minister for law, Mrs Jayakumar, and the British high commissioner to Singapore, Mr W.E. Whyte.

Mrs Thatcher has paid a courtesy call on the Acting President Yeow Ghim Seng at the Istana [palace]. She is now attending a luncheon hosted by Mr Lee Kuan Yew. This afternoon, Mrs Thatcher will hold talks with Mr Lee, expected to center on trade and bilateral relations. Later today, Mrs Thatcher will visit the Botanic Garden where she will be [word indistinct] by the minister for national development, Mr Teh Cheang Wan. The British leader flew in from Malaysia on the second leg of her first South-east Asian visit.

MARCOS EASTER MESSAGE OPTIMISTIC OVER FUTURE

HK070615 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos expressed optimism that the Filipinos will further hurdle obstacles in their path to progress, infused with faith and confidence. The chief executive made this view in his Easter message. He also expressed hope that the spirit of renewal would gather us together as one nation and one people.

MARCOS ANNOUNCES PROJECTS FOR VISAYAS, MINDANAO

HK080356 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [7 April] announced that the military and local government would undertake a new 110.2 million pesos worth of infrastructure projects in the Visayas and Mindanao. The projects include the building and repair of roads and school buildings, particularly in areas effected by communist insurgency.

The projects form part of a 1 billion peso civic action program launched by the president. the civic action program in Mindanao and Sulu is intended to raise living standards in rural areas and check the rise of communist insurgency. The president said this move will place the entire country under the 1 billion peso civic action program following the launching of civic action projects in Mindanao and Sulu.

FUND TO AID SUGAR INDUSTRY WORKERS ESTABLISHED

HK060344 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Apr 85 p 12

[Excerpt] The Employees' Compensation Commission has set aside P(peso) 50 million to fund "food loans" for sugar workers losing their jobs due to the sugar industry's worsening crisis. Labor Minister Blas F. Ople told newsmen yesterday that the funds, which will come from the State Insurance Funds, will go mainly to Western Visayas -- the region worst hit by the drastic cutback in sugar production. Latest estimates of the Labor Ministry show that some 170,000 sugar farm and mill workers will be idled following the closure of the milling season in most sugar centrals last month.

The commission's move is part of an emergency employment program for sugar workers set up by presidential Letter of Instructions [LOI] No 1452. Issued by President Marcos last Thursday, that LOI created an inter-agency task force, chaired by Ople, to oversee the implementation of the program. The maximum amount of individual loans has been set at the equivalent of a workers' pay for three months. The loans will be released in three monthly installments and is intended to help tide the workers over for the next six to eight lean months.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CITED ON NPA CASUALTIES

HK080354 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The death toll among elements of the New People's Army [NPA] encounter with government troopers along the eastern coast of Surigao del Sur during the Holy Week totaled 50, with 50 others wounded. Belated reports reaching the Defense Ministry disclosed that 30 NPA's were killed and 20 others wounded in the town of Cortez on April 3. Previous reports said 20 NPA's were killed and 30 others wounded in a clash with government troops in Lanuza, an adjoining town along Lanuaz Bay on the middle eastern coast of Mindanao on April 4.

Reports said that last Wednesday, government troopers engaged a numerically superior NPA band in Cortez town in a firefight which lasted 4 and 1/2 hours, starting at 5:30 am and ending at 10:00 am on the same day. The government troops and policemen stood their ground and fought off repeated assaults by the NPA until reinforcements from Army troops in Barangay Mabahin arrived. The NPA force withdrew, leaving their dead. One PC [Philippine Constabulary] sergeant, Pacifico Ortego, was slightly wounded. The leaders of the NPA band were identified as Commanders Darwin and Ariston Vasquez. Reports said they were among the wounded NPA.

CHURCH, FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS SOURCE OF NPA FUNDS

HK060430 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[By Alex Fernando]

[Text] Contributions from foreign supporters and local church-based organizations continue to be the top source of funds for New People's Army [NPA] activities in Metro Manila. Highly placed sources told the TIMES JOURNAL Filipino businessmen opposed to the government of President Marcos also contribute to the funds.

However, the sources refused to divulge how much the NPA and its Manila-based supporters have received from their financiers.

Manila Police Chief Narciso M. Cabrera, meanwhile, ordered the entire police force to neutralize the NPA threat in the city immediately. Cabrera ordered the intelligence division to identify and arrest people suspected to have links with subversives. A round-the-clock monitoring of all suspected underground houses where teach-ins and indoctrination sessions are being held was also ordered.

The sources added that a big chunk of the funds channeled to NPA recruitment and propaganda activities in Metro Manila is coursed through several church-based and religious organizations which are actually fronts for their subversive activities. These funds come mainly from the United States and Germany.

In the U.S. a Washington, D.C.-based organization of Filipinos contributes the biggest share, which is brought into the country in dollars by couriers disguised as balikbayan [overseas Filipinos].

The church-based organizations distribute the funds as financial or material aid, directly to the front organizations of the NPA and the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], the sources said.

The funds are used for propaganda activities such as printing of leaflets and newsletters, buying paint for graffiti on walls and traffic islands.

Manila, Tondo and Sampaloc have been identified to have the highest concentration of NPA members and supporters, followed by Sta. Ana and Pandacan, where a sharp rise in subversive activities has been noticed by the authorities.

The NPA allegedly maintains at least eight underground houses in these districts where new recruits are politicized and indoctrinated on the NPA's and CPP's objectives.

A "sizable" number of firearms -- M-16 rifles, handguns and explosives -- are said to be stacked in these training centers.

Cabrera, in an interview with the TIMES JOURNAL yesterday, said Manilans should not be alarmed by the threat, saying the police and military are still on top of the situation.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT'S URANIUM SUPPLIES HIT SNAG

HK051558 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Apr 85 BUSINESS BULLETIN supplement p 13

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] Accredited foreign suppliers of the Philippines' first nuclear power plant have backed out from an international tender to supply uranium because of the country's foreign exchange difficulties, informed sources said yesterday. The uranium suppliers had answered an invitation to bid called by the National Power Corp. (NPC) which owns the nuclear facility, but found the terms too tough.

NPC asked the suppliers to offer full financing for the supply of about \$5 million worth of uranium pellets payable over five years with a grace period of three years. Furthermore, NPC asked that financing rates be pegged at Libor (London interbank offered rate).

The pellets that NPC sought to be financed would be used up in about three years.

Of the four suppliers, only one came up with a firm offer according to NPC's terms but it doubled the price of the pellets from the prevailing \$16 per pound to \$32 per pound.

The offer was rejected.

NPC had earlier asked for foreign exchange funding from the Central Bank to purchase uranium on normal terms but sources said the request was denied because of the tight foreign exchange situation. NPC plans to call for international tenders again early next year with the hope that the country's foreign exchange situation would improve by then.

It normally takes between 15 to 18 months for the nuclear fuel to be delivered after an order is placed.

NPC had already taken delivery of its first batch of 121 nuclear fuel assemblies at a cost of \$65 million. These were supplied in July last year by Urangesellshaft of the Federal Republic of Germany. The fuel assemblies are already in place and can be loaded anytime into the reactor as soon as NPC obtains a license to operate from the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission. Once loaded, the 121 fuel assemblies would run the power plant continuously for three years.

The nuclear plant is already 98 percent complete and NPC officials say it would be onstream by July, assuming that necessary government permits would be obtained on time.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

9 APRIL 85

